

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

June 1953

Flag Day

"A thoughtful mind, when it sees a nation's flag, sees not the flag only, but the nation itself; and whatever may be its symbols, its insignia he reads chiefly in the flag of the Government, the principles, the truths, the history which belongs to the nation that sets it forth."

Beecher

ROUTKAY

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"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."

—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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Vol. XII JUNE, 1953 No. 2

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WAY PAGE

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NAVY GIES

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But 2,000 years earlier Aristotle had written: "A democracy when put to the strain grows weak and is supplanted by oligarchy." (Hence the endless cry for government controls in times of stress.)

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the Wilson era, the United States resumed the traditions of the *republic*.

Beginning in 1933—the year President Franklin D. Roosevelt extended formal diplomatic recognition to Communist Russia—*democracy* came back once more into the fireside lexicon of official Washington; and there soon developed a vast and powerful government-supported propaganda calculated to teach our young people to scorn the historical term, *republic*.

Hence shows that we were a *republic* from 1933.

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And in the United States such Red-front organizations as *The American League for Peace and Democracy*, *The Church League for Industrial Democracy*, *The North American Committee to Aid Democracy*, and many more.

And there were more than 60 identified Communist-front organizations in the United States, all using the word *democracy* or *democratic* in its title.

For more than 20 years we have watched a determined world-wide campaign, directed from Moscow, to make the words *Communism* and *democracy* synonymous.

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LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC!



Congressman Van Zandt

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JUNE 14 WILL BE THE 176TH BIRTHDAY of Old Glory, and the observance this year—as for the last several years—will be stretched to cover the period of a week, from June 8 to 14, with a special program arranged for each day. There will be another anniversary this month, for it was on June 20, 1782, that Congress adopted the Great Seal of the United States of America. It is highly fitting, therefore, that we should present two articles on these subjects this month—'Long May She Wave' by Neil Sheridan, and *The Great Seal of the United States* by Samuel Harden Stille, explaining the significance of the eagle and the pyramid. Also included for appropriate reading this month is *Long Live the Republic!* by one of Pennsylvania's distinguished representatives in Congress, the Hon. James E. Van Zandt.

POSSIBLY YOU BELONG TO THAT GREAT BODY OF Americans who just haven't bothered to look into the matter, but textbooks, especially those in history and economics and social studies, have changed greatly since some of us were in school. Whereas we were taught to respect American institutions as the pillars of our greatness, today's children—our sons and daughters—are being told that there is a better way of life, and this so-called "better" way has a definite socialistic tinge. How did all this start? Dr. Felix Wittmer will let you in on the inside story—in *The Initiators of Operation Socialism* on Page 13. For it all was launched many years ago at Columbia Teachers College up on Morningside Heights, where many of today's teachers received their training, and where still more come to work for their masters' degrees. Dr. Wittmer takes a charitable view; he says the instigators were well-intentioned men. But that fact does not lessen the evil they have done. For today's young people will be tomorrow's leaders. Are we training them to revere and protect the American heritage, or are we schooling them to be the architects of a welfare state, patterned on the model of the Fabian Socialists? Better find out now!

WE AMERICANS HAVE NEVER LOST A HOT WAR; it's a proud record. But we have been less successful in winning the peace, and we now find ourselves completely out of our element when it comes to tackling a cold war. John Jay Daly has something to say on this subject in his article on Page 3—*Fighting the Cold War*. This is a particularly timely matter for President Eisenhower's commission is due to file its report before the end of the month, and much depends on the blueprints outlined for us by this representative group of citizens who, we hope, can come up with the right answers.

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LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC!

By HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

Member of Congress from Pennsylvania

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was established as a constitutional *republic*. It was never intended to be a federal *democracy*. When the Constitutional Convention had completed its labors in 1787, a citizen of Philadelphia asked Benjamin Franklin what kind of a government had been created.

"A *republic*—if you can keep it," Franklin replied. Article IV of the Constitution provides:

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a *republican* form of government.

The word *democracy* is not found in either the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution.

Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic Party, always spoke of *the Republic*, or *our republican form of government*.

In all the State Papers of the Presidents for the first 125 years—from George Washington to Woodrow Wilson—there is no reference to the United States of America as a *democracy*.

Julia Ward Howe did not style her great patriotic anthem, *The Battle Hymn of the Democracy*.

James Madison distinguished sharply between *republic* and *democracy*. Said Madison: "Democracies ever have been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property, and have been in general as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths."

In 1848 William H. Seward said: "Democracies are prone to war, and war consumes them."

But 2,000 years earlier Aristotle had written: "A democracy when put to the strain grows weak and is supplanted by oligarchy." (Hence the endless cry for government *controls* in times of stress.)

In 1918 Woodrow Wilson described World War I as a "crusade to make the world safe for *democracy*." Out of that war came Russian Communism. But with the end of

the Wilson era, the United States resumed the traditions of the *republic*.

Beginning in 1933—the year President Franklin D. Roosevelt extended formal diplomatic recognition to Communist Russia—*democracy* came back once more into the fireside lexicon of official Washington; and there soon developed a vast and powerful government-supported propaganda calculated to teach our young people to scorn the historical term, *republic*.

All the evidence shows that we were a *republic* from 1789 until about 1933.

Who decided we should then become a *democracy*?

Bequeathed to us by the New Deal *democracy*, we have 1,435,000 battlefield casualties since 1917, and a national debt of \$267 *billions*.

Although Communist Russia already was recognized universally as the most tyrannical dictatorship in all human history, the Moscow meeting of the Communist Internationale, in 1935, formally decreed that the Soviet Union should henceforth be described as a *democracy*.

Soon, the principal Communist-front organizations throughout the world began to incorporate the words *democracy* or *democratic* in their titles.

By 1936 we find in the United States such Red-front organizations as *The American League for Peace and Democracy*, *The Church League for Industrial Democracy*, *The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy*, and many more.

And by 1940 there were more than 60 identified Communist-front organizations in the United States, each with the word *democracy* or *democratic* in its corporate title.

For more than 20 years we have watched a determined world-wide campaign, directed from Moscow, to make the words *Communism* and *democracy* synonymous.

On the occasion of Stalin's death, in March, 1953, the National Committee of the Communist Party in the U.S.A. publicly described the passing of the Communist dictator as "a tragedy to all *democratic* humanity."

Under our constitutional *republic*, government is the *servant* of the people; under the perverted and distorted concepts of Godless Communism, *democracy* has become the *master* of enslaved millions the world around.

LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC!



Congressman Van Zandt

THE capitalistic system, under which the United States was conceived and has grown during the past 177 years, is under fire from many sides. The life-blood of our Nation and the world community, which it did so much to prosper, is in dire peril from those who fear our great precept of free enterprise, seeking to undermine and finally replacing it with a welfare state, with all the evils for which we condemn the Soviet Union. For this reason, I deem it necessary, in my humble way, to arise in defense of the capitalistic system, under which alone our great country can progress in the years that lie ahead.

Capitalism, in its widest sense, is man's right to invest his worldly possessions in such enterprise that will bring a profit. As well, it is man's right to bargain for and to sell his services to the highest bidder. Capitalism is his right to unite with his fellow-man to work for the perfection of his product and the economic standard for which he is striving. In other words, it is the "working for profit."

Within this range, we the people, regardless of the level of our wage standard, find ourselves. The Dec-

corporations are sold to the general public who then reap the harvest of profits from the concern according to the number of shares owned by each. The U. S. Steel Corporation is owned by roughly 200,000 people. Thus, literally millions of people share these profits and, in the final accounting, all of us may be classified as capitalists.

Thirdly, our great Nation made its greatest progress under the system of free enterprise.

As our government began to take root, it was mostly on an agricultural basis with each family being entirely responsible for its own existence on a meager level. As we approached the 1870's and 1880's, a new outlook appeared. Not only were we unwilling to rest on our laurels and to be satisfied with meager surroundings, the people became interested in the finer things of life as produced by craftsmen and experts. Factories grew as capital was forthcoming and goods began to be produced by machines that were of better quality and of a price that was within the reach of all people. Cities grew and flourished. Standards of living raised through better housing and clothing and

more enjoyment of life. In many instances, the movements were sponsored by the industrial concerns with their interest in education, religion, architecture, transportation, communication, etc.

In the final analysis, we must compare our capitalistic economy with that of the Soviet Union under the Communistic pattern of Karl Marx, Nicolai Lenin and Joseph Stalin and the socialistic administration in Great Britain under the Labor government of Clement Atlee. During World

War II, we were able to out-produce them and had them depending on our industrial output.

Had it not been for the military aid that was received by the Soviet Union from our capitalistic output, the facts prove that the Russian victory at Stalingrad would have been an overwhelming rout by the Germans. It was at that time that the aid from the United States began to arrive at a noticeable rate.

Then, too, the capitalistic system, so denounced by Clement Atlee and Aneurin Bevan, Labor party leaders of Great Britain, was needed very badly to bolster the economic system of England from collapse. And it wasn't too long ago that Prime Minister Winston Churchill appeared before our Congress with a plea for American steel to meet the needs of his nation after seven years of a welfare state, which saw the nationalization of the steel industry and the banking system of Great Britain.

Thus, even with its faults, inherent in any system due to the human element, the capitalistic system must be defended as the one economic system that is practical and advantageous to the lives of men. The welfare state has been proven wholly inadequate to meet world conditions. Capitalism has left little to be desired when an emergency arose. With the right kind of leadership, free enterprise will prosper for the betterment of all mankind.

When you condemn capitalism, you are condemning the very way of life that made us great. When you criticize capitalists, you are in truth criticizing yourself. For every man with one share of stock, every worker who owns his tools, is to that extent a capitalist. And we are all stockholders in the greatest and grandest corporation ever established — the U. S. A.

IN DEFENSE OF CAPITALISM

By **CHARLES W. HANKO, JR., Ph.D.**

*Instructor of History and Government
Technical High School, McKeesport, Pa.*

laration of Independence reads, "All men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness." The equality is not that of equal wealth or social status, but the right of all men to strive for his ultimate goal in whatever field he wishes to seek it. Involved then, at all times, is the matter of bargaining for services or goods.

Not all youngsters are going to be President of the United States, or presidents of large steel concerns. Such would be impossible. However, some from this number will achieve this goal through a hard fought competitive battle which is made possible through our capitalistic economy. The youth will rise to such point as will be allowed by his natural inclinations and his desire to apply himself to the changing situation. Abraham Lincoln arose from a poor existence in the log cabins of Kentucky and Illinois, through self-education and hard work, to the position as possibly the greatest President of the United States. Such business tycoons as Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, and the more recent Benjamin F. Fairless and Ernest T. Weir, came from the status as day laborers to heads of our Nation's greatest steel concerns. This was made possible under our capitalistic system of free enterprise.

The second point of which I would like to take cognizance is the matter of whom people condemn when condemning capitalism. As was stated, when seeking employment or the sale of our goods, we do so for profit. To go to the root of the capitalistic system, the great industrial concerns are owned not by one or two or even 60 families, as our New Deal politicians once stated in seeking the working man's vote. Shares in

FIGHTING THE COLD WAR

By JOHN JAY DALY

SINCE it looks as if the Russians are to remain Russian, after the pattern laid down by Lenin, Stalin, Malenkov & Co., the United States of America for the sake of self-preservation seeks to counteract what might in good reason be called an evil influence. Certainly the Russians are not angelic.

To the end that America may be able to keep its head above the troubled waters, President Eisenhower has set to work a commission and an advisory committee. They are charged with the duty of finding a way to fight the Cold War—certainly no sinecure.

How this battle is waged, how the preliminaries are staged, what the result will be, are all part of the Great Question—and this amounts to a matter of life and death.

Also, any method of combatting the Cold War involves a term that no one in this country wants to use—Psychological Warfare.

The reaction against the term Psychological Warfare in relation to the Cold War is this—the United States of America, by all standards, traditions, and customs, is a peaceful nation. This, despite the fact that it has been in a number of wars, and has never lost one yet.

On the other hand, the U.S.S.R. is supposed to be a warlike nation. Yet its shibboleth, while it carries a sword bent in the form of a sickle, features a five-lettered member of the word family known as Peace.

The leaders of the United States of America, in the phraseology of the men of the Kremlin, are Warmongers.

What leaders of the U.S.S.R. may be called in all decency by the average American is embodied in a word or phrase not yet come into being, or invented. That, of course, is what the peaceful world awaits, like the world waits for the sunrise—the right name for the Russian leaders.

In the meantime, and not knowing what to call these leaders of the U.S.S.R., the people on the peaceful side of the fence are wondering how to fight the Cold War—and what term to use instead of Psychological Warfare.

Unfortunately, the subject—Cold War—must be discussed. More than that, it must be studied, analyzed, viewed from all angles. That, naturally, is the why and wherefore of the President's committee and the President's commission.

There is even some confusion on this point—whether they should be called commission or committee. It makes no difference. In Russia the Kremlin has another word for them, one that covers all hands. In turn, we have a word to cover the Russians. The word is incomprehensible.

Anyway, and to keep the

national relations and the national security."

Members of the committee were then named, as follows: William H. Jackson, chairman; Robert Cutler, administrative assistant to the President; C. B. Jackson, representing the Secretary of State; Sigurd Larmon, representing the Director of Mutual Security; Gordon Gray, Barklie McKee Henry, John C. Hughes—and Abbott Washburn to act as Executive Secretary of the committee.

Having named the committee, the President then authorized and directed "all executive departments and agencies of the Federal government" to cooperate with these men and their work, their report—and recommendations—to be in the President's hands not later than June 30, the end of the fiscal year in financial circles.

Thirty days after the submission of its final report to the President this committee will cease to exist. That's what the man said.

This committee, as committees go, is considered a good one, but somewhere along the line someone undoubtedly thought that even this assortment of brainpower was not enough, that there should be supplemental aid. To this end, on March 11, 1953, the President asked seven prominent citizens to meet in Washington and serve for a short time as consultants to the National Security Council.

As one student of Cold War put it, "If we really are going after Russia in the Cold War we'd better get started—and fast."

The President emphasized that the citizens he had invited to Washington "will be coming as individual consultants rather than as a committee." What is desired, he went on to say, "is the individual view of each person on a particular problem or problems, rather than the collective view of the group."

That is just what the President will get, for the men he appointed are, taking them by and large, strictly individualists—some of them rugged. They come from many fields of endeavor and from different parts of the country. They are:

Dillon Anderson, of Houston, Texas; James B. Black, San Francisco, California; John Cowles, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Eugene Holman, New York City; Deane W. Malott, Ithaca, New York; David B. Robertson, Cleveland, Ohio, and Charles A. Thomas, St. Louis, Missouri.

That the President selected his consultants with a knowing eye is proved by the fact that he has aboard this craft a business man, a power official, a newspaper and magazine publisher, a petroleum executive, a university president and edu-



Brrr!

Chicago Tribune

cator, a labor leader and a research chemist who was a member of the Manhattan Project, and who is a man who knows something about the atomic and the hydrogen bombs—and to what extent Russia knows something about them, also. Of course, that is the moot question about which most scientists are mute.

These seven gentlemen, aforementioned, are supposed to know their stuff—and they do. Of that there is no doubt. Nor are there any real stumblebumps, as the word goes, on the President's Committee on International Information Activities. Just the opposite. Most of these men are outstanding.

William H. Jackson, an investment broker, is chairman of that committee, and during World War II he served as chief of the Strategic Intelligence Division on Lieutenant General Jacob Dever's staff, European theater of operations, later on General Omar Bradley's staff.

C. B. Jackson, who represents the secretary of State on the committee, was once publisher of *Fortune* magazine and had served during World War II as deputy chief of Psychological Warfare at AFHQ and later at SHAEF.

Sigurd Larmon has been associated with one of the biggest advertising agencies in the Nation—Young and Rubicam—serving as its president the past decade or so.

Gordon Gray has been president of the University of North Carolina since 1950 and once was assistant Secretary of the Army—1949-50. He was also Director of the Psychological Strategy Board.

Barklie McKee Henry, philanthropist and humanitarian, served four years as commander of subchasers and destroyer escorts during World War II, in the Atlantic, Caribbean and the Mediterranean. At one time he was consultant to the Central Intelligence Agency. So he knows something about what is needed to combat Russia's Cold War.

John C. Hughes, industrialist, years ago was aide-de-camp to the great general, John J. Pershing.

Abbott Washburn, Executive Secretary to the Committee, is the youngest of the group and from 1941 to 1945 served in the Navy and with the Office of Strategic Services in the European Theater.

As the last man to get aboard, Roger M. Kyes, Deputy Secretary of Defense, was recently appointed by the President to study the problem along with the others named. Robert Cutler, Administrative Assistant to the President is also a member of the committee.

THESE are the men and Cold War is their problem.

Cold War and what to do about it. They have, as one of their admirers phrased it, "a tough row to hoe."

First of all, they don't want to use the phrase Psychological Warfare. No one wants to use that phrase. Not even the colleges and universities where the subject is being taught.

Recently, in Washington, a learned gentleman, who is supposed to know all there is to know about psychological warfare, undertook to explain it to some friends. When he had finished they were all, or mostly all, bewildered. A newspaperman who was present said, "I still don't know what it's all about."

"Neither did the speaker," said an unkind soul.

"But you'll have to admit," said an admirer and defender of the man who tried to explain psychological warfare, "you'll have to admit he's a colorful character."

"That's why we have zoos," chimed in Junius B. Wood, the veteran war correspondent for the old *Chicago News* and other papers.



Somerset (Pa.) American

Wanted: Russian Interpreter

From the day the President called upon these gentlemen to study the Number One problem of the Nation they have been hard at it, trying to come up with an answer. They have until the last day of June, unless the cold war develops into a hot war by that time.

That, too, is part of the problem. Events happen mighty fast these days. Shortly after Stalin was laid to rest—if there is such a state as rest for the old character—the boys who man the MIG's for the Kremlin started to get trigger-happy. They began shooting at British and American planes here, there, and yon—planes on border patrol. What that could and can lead to is anybody's business, and while our men are trying to find a way to fight the Cold War, the hot war might be getting ready to start. No one knows, including the presidential advisors.

"But if they don't know, who does?" That is the question in Washington these days where members of the Fourth Estate are waiting for the deadline of June 30 and the answers to a lot of important questions, notably how to handle the Cold War.

In the meantime, all Americans are advised to keep their fingers crossed.

FEATURES NEXT MONTH

From among its cover-to-cover list of features in June, the NATIONAL REPUBLIC calls special attention to the following:

Frank Cunningham, author and speaker, takes a look at left-wing educators in his Freedom Award-winning article, *The New Three R's—Readin', Ritin' and Reds.*

Frank Ball, railroader and unionist, tells a story that should interest Labor, Management and all Americans, *I Speak From the Ranks.*

Karl Baarslag, writer and Legionnaire, gives us a thumb-nail sketch of a composer and his immortal ballad, *Silver Threads Among the Gold.*

THE EDITORIAL POLICIES of many foreign language newspapers have attracted the attention of investigators in Congress. The problem is an exceedingly complex one, as there are over 700 such publications which are distributed among more than 36 minority groups in America. Much of the news in these papers is received from home countries behind the Iron Curtain. It is anyone's guess how much is actually propaganda. As few of these papers print very much information in English, there is a good opportunity for subversive material to be printed for the benefit of the minority readers. A typical case in example is that of the Albanian-American foreign language press. Recent studies of this minority group, made for the State Department, the House Un-American Activities Committee, and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee have shown that an important segment of the Albanian press has seemed to be in editorial sympathy with the Communist government

tics, domestic or international. That is in the American tradition. Partisanship in one's political beliefs is an American game that is played by all. Newspapers present such ideas to their readers as leaders of public opinion or as followers of that same opinion.

The Albanian-American foreign language press has long been noted for the diversity of its beliefs expressed as editorial policy. These newspapers have often come into existence merely to express some particular political objective. Many of these newspapers have reflected the thoughts of certain "pressure groups" in the community. In the past, there was little danger that such attitudes presented any menace to the internal security of the United States.

Today the menace of Communistic infiltration in our newspapers and other informational media is apparent for all to observe. The Albanian foreign language press does not appear to be objective from the point of view of their own minority community. The editors

of the two Albanian newspapers, *Dielli* and *Liria*, in Boston, Massachusetts, exercise a virtual monopoly in their field. Both papers claim that they are "objectively patriotic."

Such patriotism as they display does not truly concern the homeland in Albania, or the position of the Albanian-American minority in America. Their "line" is apparently either made in Moscow for Americans, or made in America by Moscow apologists.

While we are not accusing these editors of being Communists or even pro-Red sympathizers, at the same time we must point out that all the familiar Communist techniques are used in the editorials of *Dielli* and *Liria*. Distortions of the facts, the advocacy of "liberal causes," or fronts, and great concern for "freedom of the press." The frequent use of Communistically-inspired "news" bulletins (from Albania) tends to give the Albanian reader only one side of the picture of the Communistic occupation in Albania.

The average American might well ask: "What effects do the policies expressed by the editors of *Dielli* and *Liria* have upon the thinking of the Albanian-Americans?" The answer would probably be "negligible to the younger generation, but very important to the older group of Albanians." It is among this latter group that the pro-Communists in all minority communities have concentrated their attention. The younger generation of each minority group use the American press as a basis for their political ideas. Most of their elders use the foreign language press for the basis of their political ideas.

Another aspect of the policy of the papers, *Dielli* and *Liria*, is that the Communists in Albania can point out to their reluctant supporters that the Albanian-Americans believe in the Communist position. This is only true in respect to the alleged editorial opinions of these two papers, but few Albanians know this.

Summarizing the editorial policies of *Dielli* and *Liria* from 1945 to 1952, one will find that both papers have been consistent in the following instances:

1. Disagreement with American foreign policy towards Albania. There is nothing Communistic in such an editorial position. However, as these papers claim to represent the majority body of opinion in the Albanian community, they have an obligation to report objectively.

Dielli and *Liria* have not done this as the great

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS —AN ALBANIAN EXAMPLE

By GLENN A. McLAIN

from the time the Reds took over in 1945 until the present time.

The Albanian-American minority group is one of the smallest in the United States, but the future of American foreign policy in the Balkans can well rest upon the attitudes taken by the Albanian-American people in respect to the issue of Communism in their homeland. The Albanian press in America has been against nearly every phase of the foreign programs of the United States. In depreciating the United States, the Albanian press had praised Russian attitudes and actions. By following these policies, the pro-Hoxa supporters in the Albanian community have caused many Americans to believe that all Albanians were in favor of the Communist government in Albania. Nothing could be further from the truth. The facts behind this minority group aspect of the "cold war" are important for all Americans to consider.

No one would criticize the right of newspapers in America to disagree with any phase of American poli-

Mr. McLain has written a number of newspaper articles on Communist influences among the Albanian-American community, and is also the author of a book on the subject, 'Albanian Expose.' He made a documented case study of the Albanian foreign language press, particularly the newspaper 'Dielli,' for the U. S. State Department, and part of that report was inserted in the 'Congressional Record' last year by Congressman Charles J. Kersten, of Wisconsin. Since foreign language newspapers exert a tremendous influence on minority groups in America, and since a Congressional investigation is proposed, the accompanying article should be of great interest.—The Editor.

majority of the Albanian community back the U. S. Department of State in its attempt to break Communist power in Albania. *Dielli* and *Liria* have asked for virtually the same program for Albania as the Communist government advocates for that stricken land. Meanwhile, the mass of the Albanian-Americans, led by the Albanian-American Orthodox Episcopacy, have gone on record in the form of a Congressional resolution that American policies are in the best interest of Albania.

2. Vicious slander against all groups in the Albanian community that do not agree with the editorial opinions of *Dielli* and *Liria*. This method of inciting factionalism within the minority group is a commonly used Communist technique. If the editors of these two newspapers are merely expressing their own independent opinions, they are still weakening the unity so needed in the Albanian community. Foreign language newspapers are seldom able to support themselves through subscription sales or through advertising. Both newspapers accuse the other of receiving money from the Communist-dominated government in Tirana. Much evidence exists that there is some outside financial help. These matters will be fully investigated when the proposed hearings concerning the foreign language press open in Washington.

The attitudes and opinions of these two Albanian newspapers could be clarified, if these press organs would fairly evaluate the Communist record in Albania. If these papers are sincerely "liberal," they should report the brutal facts about the religious, social, economic, and political rape of Albania by Russian stooges.

THE definitely anti-Communist Albanian newspapers in America, *Shqiperia* and *Skenderbeu*, do not consider the puppet government of Enver Hoxa as "brothers, comrades, and patriots." Are *Dielli* and *Liria* for Albania, or just for the Communists? The sincerely patriotic Albanians do not want a recanting by the editors of *Dielli* and *Liria*. They want the truth about their homeland.

There is little doubt that much Communist-inspired propaganda has filtered into America through the foreign language press. The policies of the two allegedly pro-Communist Albanian newspapers, *Dielli* and *Liria*, are only aspects of a great question that confronts America today. How much of the foreign language press in America is under the domination of subversive elements from abroad? Congressional investigators are squarely facing this problem, and so far have offered the following possible remedies:

1. The cancellation of all second-class mailing privileges for the publications of Communist-dominated countries.
2. The signing of anti-Communist declarations by the employees of foreign language newspapers.
3. The listing of all sources of income by the foreign language press.

These and other suggestions are being studied by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the House Un-American Activities Committee. Despite the danger that faces the minority groups and the American people in regard to Communism, it would be wise to make haste slowly. Only a small minority of foreign language newspapers are under Communist domination.

The freedoms of all the patriotic editors who have control of the foreign language press must not be abridged for the purpose of curbing a few subversives. Totalitarian methods often have a way of corrupting those who use them for personal protection. The



Acme
Enver Hoxa, the Communist Dictator of Albania, Addresses a Rally in Tirana.

Albanian foreign language press is no exception to this general rule of freedom.

In any case, it must be obvious to all that the foreign language press is as logical a field for investigation as are our schools and colleges, Hollywood, the United Nations, the foundations, and youth and labor circles. These periodicals, circulating among minority groups, have a rightful place in American life as long as they do not take advantage of their position. But we must be sure to guard the gate against possible Communist infiltration.

"WEALTH is a relative thing, since he who has little and wants less, is richer than he who has much and wants more."—C. C. Colton.

"IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE that the Dean of Canterbury is a secret or crypto-Communist. This is indeed the only hypothesis that would account rationally for his consistent pro-Communist behavior. There is nothing within the Communist domain of morality that demands a Communist must tell the bourgeois truth. He is infinitely more valuable to the Communists in his present position than he would be as a self-confessed Communist. The alternative to his actually being a Communist is that he is psychotic with paranoid tendencies."—Dr. F. C. Schwarz.

"I HAVE BEEN DRIVEN many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for the day."—Abraham Lincoln.

"IF, TRADITIONALLY, employers and employees have 'blasted' at each other, often without dignity and courtesy, could it not be that they were talking two separate dialects? Because capital and labor both have such important contributions to make to the public welfare, it is particularly important that they exhibit, through men of good will, their evolution from a historic precedent of 'trading blasts' to a new enlightenment which comes only from 'trading places.'"

—Dr. J. Richard Sneed.

AMONG the ancient strongholds of liberty that suffer assault in these troubled times is the Constitution of the United States. It has been bypassed, undermined, bombarded and otherwise attacked by Presidents, Congress and the Supreme Court. But it stands, and all who abuse it disappear.

More than 20 years ago the Supreme Court opened a Pandora's box of mischief by accepting a theory invented by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, true son of the great humorist—the theory that the United States is independent of the Constitution in treaty-making, and that Congress, in enforcing treaties made “under the authority of the United States,” can destroy powers and rights vested by the Constitution in the States and the people.

During the last 20 years two Presidents have made secret agreements binding the United States to disastrous bargains. They have made or authorized scores



President Roosevelt and Joe Stalin Made Many Secret Agreements Binding the United States to Disastrous Bargains. Must Such Agreements Be Recognized as “Laws”?

THE CONSTITUTION MUST BE OBEYED

By **IRA E. BENNETT**

of executive agreements in lieu of treaties, many of which are intended to do what the Constitution forbids. Congress and the Supreme Court, perplexed by conflicts in theory and unmindful of their oaths to support the Constitution, have recognized these agreements as “laws.” Congress has enacted joint resolutions embodying executive agreements made for the purpose of evading the making of treaties.

The United States is now entangled in the affairs of all foreign governments and is financing many of them. It has joined an international body ostensibly devoted to world peace, which now claims the right to interfere with all governments, including that of the United States. This alleged right of interference would trample down State laws and individual rights. The Senate, deluded at the time by visions of world peace, suppressed doubts as to betrayal of the Constitution, and almost unanimously approved the treaty which now, many Senators say, threatens to supersede the Constitution.

No wonder there is consternation at present among Senators. No wonder they agree, most of them, that the belly of the Trojan horse shall be locked.

Congress, the Supreme Court, and Presidents having ignored the Constitution which they were pledged to support and defend, it is now proposed that the Constitution be so amended as to make it impossible for future Congresses, courts, and Presidents to commit further outrages.

Simmered down, this is the purport of pending proposals: “This Constitution shall no longer be violated.”

Those who advocate adoption of a Constitutional amendment to forbid domestic law-making by treaty or executive agreement are acting in good faith and with patriotic motives. Many of them acknowledge that much has been done that cannot be undone. Others are puzzled by the problems resulting from war operations, which practically compel the Executive to act as if he were solely the “United States.” Others, good

lawyers too, accept the Holmes theory while confessing that they don't know how to block its evil possibilities.

In the face of many indications that any union of nations is premature and injurious to good-will among men, there is a strong element in Congress and among the people which clings to the hope that the United Nations organization will prove a blessing and not a curse to the United States.

The people need not lay all blame upon Congress, the courts, and the Presidents for the mess in which the country is now bogged down. The people themselves violated the spirit of their Constitution when they gave a President four terms in office. In the first year of that President's first term he recognized and encouraged the slave empire that is now the world's enemy. Said Elihu Root before recognition of the Soviet Union: “For the United States to recognize Russia would be to publicly acknowledge that the avowed purpose of the present Russian government to overthrow by force our system of government is consistent with international friendship. Of course that would be a lie.”

From that act in 1933 comes much of this country's woe.

Nevertheless, the people rewarded that President with other terms in which he tried to pack the Supreme Court with his own puppets; issued a bombastic manifesto miscalled the Atlantic Charter, which some deluded citizens still regard as law; conceded a large part of Poland to the Reds and gave them control of Manchuria, which led to the downfall of China and the war in Korea.

Corruption, the foe that eats away American liberties, began to flourish during the four terms of F.D.R. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and others had told their countrymen that all human experience gave warning against unduly long possession of power by anybody. By the time F.D.R.'s successor was to retire, public exposures of corruption shocked the country. The people belatedly amended their Constitution to restrict a President to two terms, and then threw out the Truman Administration and commanded Dwight Eisenhower and Congress to clean house.

The new President and his cabinet are staggered by the conditions they have found. The housecleaning process is more difficult than was imagined. Minor corruptionists and betrayers cling like abalones to their jobs while professing fidelity and loyalty. In the State Department, particularly, many officials even now are insisting that foreign “commitments” make it necessary to violate the Constitution. They defend thousands of executive Agreements which are patent betrayals of Constitutional intent. So much evil has



Photo by Horydczak

Pictured Above Is One of Brumidi's Medallions in the Capitol at Washington, D. C. This One Might Be Called "Liberty Under Law."

been done, so far have the Roosevelt-Truman Administrations wandered from Constitutional limitations, that some despairing Senators now begin to think that it is easier to wade across to chaos than to turn back.

It is too late to hope for cancellation of the agreement that condemned the Poles to slavery. It is too late to mend the pro-Communist blunders, worse than crimes, that sold China down the river. But it is not too late to call a halt to new blunders and crimes.

Is it necessary to amend the Constitution in order to prevent the President and Senate from surrendering American independence and American rights? The answer, of course, is No.

TREATIES—so-called treaties—are pending in the Senate. The projects are unwise attempts to violate State powers and individual rights as guaranteed by the Constitution. The makers of these botches insist that the United States is already bound by the NATO treaty to agree to the further surrender of American Constitutional powers and rights.

Is it necessary for the Senate to approve of these proposals? Not at all. They are on oath to support and defend the Constitution, not the NATO treaty. If they still wish to underwrite delinquent foreign governments they can, if they possess sufficient ingenuity, reconcile the proposals with Constitutional safeguards. If not, they can still stand fast to their oaths and reject the so-called treaties.

Dozens of precedents can be cited to prove that the Senate has saved the country from disaster by amending or rejecting treaties. Several Presidents (including Lincoln) have asked the Senate to improve treaties by amending them. Doubtless President Eisenhower, in fidelity to his oath, would agree to changes that would harmonize these proposals with the Constitution.

The people in ordaining the Constitution agreed that emergencies might arise in which the President and Congress might be compelled to take extraordinary measures in order to save the Union. As no human foresight can detect future emergencies, no law can be framed that will meet them. Therefore, the Constitution does not define the powers which the President and Congress may exert in time of disastrous war.

But both President and Congress are forbidden to do certain things, and they are honor-bound by oath to obey the Constitution.

In the last analysis, only the fidelity of Presidents and Congress and the courts stands against treason to the Constitution. No amendment can serve as a substitute for honor. If Presidents and legislators are in doubt as to what they should do, let them imitate Mark Twain, who said, "When in doubt, tell the truth." When in doubt, let them obey the Constitution.

As to the people, let them follow the advice of Jefferson: "Tell your agent what to do and what you forbid him to do—and then watch him!"

The people have done this in making The Constitution and in choosing better servants. Now let those servants do their duty.

WHAT GREAT MEN HAVE SAID ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION

"The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government; but the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."—George Washington.

"The American Constitution is, so far as I can see, the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."—William E. Gladstone.

"It will be the wonder and admiration of all future generations and the model of all future constitutions."—William Pitt.

"The first object of a free people is the preservation of their liberty, and liberty is to be preserved only by maintaining constitutional restraints and just divisions of political power. Nothing is more deceptive or more dangerous than the pretense of a desire to simplify government. The simplest governments are despotisms; but all republics, all governments of law, must impose limitations of authority. . . . This is the very essence of free political institutions."—Daniel Webster.

"It ranks above every other written constitution for the intrinsic excellence of its scheme, its adaptation to the circumstances of the people, the simplicity, brevity and precision of its language, its judicious mixture of definition in principle with elasticity in details."—James Bryce.

"In order to understand the theory of the American government, the most serious, calm, persistent study should be given to the Constitution of the United States. I don't mean learning it by heart, committing it to memory. What you want is to understand it, to know the principles at the bottom of it."—Charles A. Dana.

"Our fathers formulated that portion of the Constitution which concerned the Presidential office under a realizing sense of the evils they had suffered while subject to the caprices of a royal ruler, and guarded well against any assumption of power . . . which could threaten or endanger the liberty of the people. The President is still the servant of the people."—Benjamin F. Tracy.

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic*

PERHAPS the big news of the past month was the report of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB), labeling the Communist Party of the United States "a subsidiary and puppet of the Soviet Union," and ordering it to register its membership with the Attorney General.

This board was originally set up under the provisions of the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950. The latter was passed over President Truman's veto, and, since it was enacted, it has been made a primary target of the Communist Party and all who travel on the Left. It is not difficult to understand why left-wingers have been such bitter opponents of this legislation. It is aimed at smoking them out, and Reds and pro-Reds are allergic to such tactics.

The SACB findings were not arrived at hastily. The hearings and investigation took two full years, with 500 documents submitted and nearly two million words of testimony taken. The report, therefore, represents a careful and thorough study, and the findings, as the Washington *Times-Herald* has expressed it, "demonstrate the magnitude of the combination of error and betrayal which left the United States endangered by Red Russia and the agents and promoters of world Communism. The principal author of this mischief was Mr. Roosevelt."

Of course, some people are saying that the new order will only serve to drive the American Communist Party underground. In some respects that may be true. But it should also be pointed out that the party has been likened to an iceberg, nine-tenths of which is already beneath the surface. The presently exposed tenth is the most innocuous fraction, and driving it to cover will not greatly alter the over-all picture. In any case, the FBI now knows most of the party members, and the Government would still be able to proceed against individuals even though the U. S. Communist Party decides to go through the motion of "dissolving" in order to evade registration.

At the same time, loyal Americans should not take too much encouragement out of the recent order. The Communist Party's attorneys, now led by ex-Congressman Vito Marcantonio, can be expected to carry the case to the courts, and perhaps a year or two will pass before a decision is rendered and the order can be enforced. That delay in itself is an outstanding example of the difference between the Soviet way and the American way.

While the SACB order, correctly calling the Communist Party an agency of a foreign power and requiring it to register, may be considered a step in the right direction, the NATIONAL REPUBLIC still believes that the final objective should be to declare the party illegal and to outlaw it completely.



United Press Photo

Watson B. Miller (Right) and Peter Campbell Brown, New and Retiring Chairmen, Respectively, of the Subversive Activities Control Board, Look at a Summary of the Board's Report on the Communist Party in the United States. It Labeled the Party "A Subsidiary and Puppet of the Soviet Union," Seeking Enslavement of Americans, and Ordered It To Register With the Attorney General.

Commies Assail Registration Order

A coming court battle over the recent Subversive Activities Control Board's report was promised in an official Communist Party statement. Assailing "McCarthyism and McCarranism," William Z. Foster, the party's national chairman, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, national committeemen, made it plain that the Reds will carry the case to the Supreme Court if necessary.

On the West Coast, William Schneiderman, California chairman of the Communist Party, stated that they "will never submit" to registration. Schneiderman is now free on bail pending the outcome of his appeal of his conviction last August of charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government by force.

The Civil Liberties Union has also joined forces with the Communist Party, and warns of a long legal battle.

Brownell Outlines Regulations for Reds

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., has issued a statement, outlining the rigid controls that will be imposed on the Communist Party—if the recent order of the Subversive Activities Control Board is not set aside by the courts. The party has 60 days in which to file an appeal.



United Press Photo

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Completes Work on Petitions Asking the Subversive Activities Control Board To Order 12 Organizations To Register With the Department of Justice as Communist Fronts.

The Reds, Mr. Brownell said, must disclose income, expenditures, membership and other pertinent details within 30 days after the order becomes effective. Responsible individuals, who fail to comply, will be subject to a maximum fine of \$10,000, five years in jail, or both. Similar penalties will be imposed for false statements. If the party itself should fail to disclose membership lists, then the individual member will be held responsible, and he likewise will be liable to the same penalties.

Communists will also be barred from holding non-elective Federal offices, Government jobs, or working in defense plants. Mail matter must be stamped "disseminated by the Communist Party," and broadcasts sponsored by the party will be so labeled.

12 Groups Branded as Red Tools

Declaring that the action was part of his program to protect the Nation "from those who would destroy it," Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., has called a dozen alleged subversive organizations "tools of the Communist Party," and has moved to require them to register their members with the Government.

"We believe they are operated solely to give aid and support to the party," he explained. "They follow without deviation."

Consequently, the same rules which apply to members of the Communist Party, as laid down by the Subversive Activities Control Board, will be applied to members of these 12 groups, which, according to the attorney general, are merely "other-name fronts" for Communism. All 12 have long been on the attorney general's subversive list. They are:

Labor Youth League, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, International Workers Order, Jefferson School of Social Science, Civil Rights Congress, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, United May Day Committee, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, American Slav Congress, Council on African Affairs and the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

All of the above have been frequently cited in these pages, and were first exposed by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC.

Subversive Groups Will Defy Order

Indications are that the 12 subversive organizations, branded by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., as Red "tools," will defy the order to register if Mr. Brownell's petition is granted.

Among the most outspoken of the left-wing leaders were William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress; Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born; Joseph Weinstock, assistant secretary of the United May Day Committee (United Labor and People's May Day Committee); and Leon Straus, chairman of the May Day Committee.

C. B. Baldwin, secretary of the Progressive Party, also added his voice to the left-wing barrage, calling the proceedings "a brazen effort to silence the protests of the American people," and demanding that President Eisenhower order their withdrawal.

62 New 'Fronts' To Be Listed

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., names 62 organizations which he proposes to add to the roster of the present 192 groups now on the attorney general's subversive list. The 192 will be redesignated, according to the requirements laid down by President Eisenhower, and all 254 will be afforded hearings before being placed on the revised list.

Below are the 62 new organizations to be added. Italics indicate that the organization was first exposed by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC.

American Committee for Settlement of Jews in Biro-Bidjan, American Committee to Survey Labor Conditions in Europe, American Lithuanian Workers' Association, American Peace Crusade, American Poles for Peace, American Polish League, American Women for Peace, Association of Lithuanian Workers, Baltimore Forum, Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, Bulgarian-American People's League, California Emergency Defense Committee, China Welfare Appeal, Inc., Chopin Cultural Center, Citizens Emergency De-



United Press Photo

Hans Wallenberg, Editor and Publisher of the U. S.-Owned Newspaper in Germany, *Die Neue Zeitung*, Was Once Executive Secretary of a "Stalinist Communist Front" in New York, According to the Testimony of Julius Epstein. Mr. Epstein Wrote "The Truth About the Voice of America," Which Ran in the NATIONAL REPUBLIC in July, August and September, 1952, and Copies of Which Have Been Used by the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee in Their Probe. He Also Named Four Well-Known German Communists Who Have Been Contributors to the Newspaper.

fense Committee, Committee for Constitutional and Political Freedom, Committee for Defense of the Pittsburgh Six.

Also, Committee for Freedom of the Press, Committee for Negro in the Arts, Committee for Peace and Brotherhood Festival in Philadelphia, Committee for the Protection of the Bill of Rights, Committee to Uphold the Bill of Rights, Committee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange, Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act, Coordination Committee of Jewish Landsmanshaften and Fraternal Organizations, Council of Greek Americans, Council for Jobs, Relief and Housing, Daniels Defense Committee, Committee to Defend Marie Richardson, Families of the Baltimore Smith Act Victims, Families of the Smith Act Victims.

Also, Frederick Douglas Educational Center, Free-
(See THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES, Page 23)

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

ANOTHER JOLT FOR THE ONE WORLDERS

SO MANY world-shaking events are taking place these days that sometimes ordinarily important news gets lost in the shuffle. One such news item came out of North Carolina recently, and escaped the attention of many people because it was buried on an inside page, since war, murder and suicide were not directly involved. This particular news item only concerned our national sovereignty, our individual and collective freedom, and the preservation of the American heritage—and apparently such things are not important enough these days to make the front page. A lot of people seem to be more interested in what happens to the Yankees and Dodgers than what happens to America.

We refer to the action by the general assembly in Raleigh, overwhelmingly rejecting the once highly pressured plan to force the United States into some sort of Super World State. In case you missed the story—and you probably did—the vote was unanimous in the lower house, and there was only one dissenting vote in the State senate. Yet the reaction of the few people, who did read the item, was probably “ho-hum” or “so what?”

But the action was highly significant to those whose first concern is America, and who are alarmed by this present growing threat of internationalism. And it becomes the more significant when it is pointed out that back in 1949 North Carolina was the first State to endorse this World Government scheme. At that time it was the hope of the World Federalists to persuade 36 States to support such resolutions, which in turn would compel Congress to frame a Constitutional amendment paving the way for American entry into a global state. And for quite a while it appeared that the plot—for plot we choose to regard it—might succeed. At the high point—about three years ago—a total of 23 States had hopped on the bandwagon, with 13 to go. The One Worlders were riding high, wide and handsome.

Then the reaction set in, with the result that a number of States were prevented from endorsing World Government, while the ranks of the 23 were progressively depleted. The NATIONAL REPUBLIC is proud to have had an important part in this movement, exposing and riddling the plan in articles and editorials, rallying and mobilizing the forces of opposition. The Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other patriotic groups took up the fight, on both the national and local levels, and in the case of North Carolina even leaders of the American Federation of Labor joined battle. Ours was not an easy task, because the One Worlders had presented their plan in such a subtle way as to win the support of many well-intentioned people. But the effort has paid off. With North Carolina's action, 19 of the original 23 endorsing States have now rescinded their World Government resolutions. Only four States have to date failed to reverse their earlier stands. What about it, Connecticut, Arkansas, Utah and Washington? We might as well make it unanimous.

But we should sound a word of caution. This is no

time to pause and pat ourselves on the back. This particular skirmish has been won, but the battle is far from over. For the One World forces are still well organized, their propaganda is being skillfully handled, and they are actually scoring victories on other fronts. They have merely changed their strategy. They have given up the fight on the local or State level, and are now concentrating much of their fire on Congress, where a surprising number of Senators and Congressmen have been converted. Through speeches, propaganda plays and subtle publicity, they are attacking on a nation-wide scale. The NATIONAL REPUBLIC will have more to say on this subject in forthcoming issues. We shall expose the new plot which, if successful, would destroy our national sovereignty and reduce us to the lowest common denominator. In the meantime, let us bear in mind that internationalism is not dead. It has already cost us much in blood and money, and it remains a present menace. The One Worlders are busy plotting more woes for us, and we must not relax our efforts.

This month, as we again observe the birthday of Old Glory, let us resolve to keep it flying high; let us make certain that no other flag is ever placed above it. This is a time to re-dedicate ourselves anew to the preservation of the American Way—to the end that we may defeat the plot to make us slaves of a Super Government.



MCCARTHYISM

IT HAS BEEN very aptly stated that the purpose of the opposition party is to oppose. We can find no fault with that statement. In fact, we will go a little further than that by saying that it is the *duty* of the opposition party to oppose—when opposition seems necessary and in the public interest. For no men are infallible, and, according to our American political philosophy, the “out-of-office” party should keep a close check on the “in-office” party to make sure that the incumbents do not abuse or misuse their power. That is what the Republicans tried to do for 20 long years, and that is what we expect the Democrats to do now. The only stipulation is that the opposition and criticism be sound and constructive.

But from a recent Democratic meeting in New York City there came hints that the present opposition party is planning to center its fire on what is sometimes termed “McCarthyism.” Certain “liberal” Democrats, including Senator Herbert Lehman who has long ignored “keep to the right” warnings, indicated that they intended to keynote this as their campaign battle cry. And we wonder whether this may be construed as either constructive or in the public interest. We even wonder whether it can be considered shrewd politics.

Of course, it isn't hard to understand why politicians of the New Deal-Fair Deal stripe should hate Senator McCarthy and why they should strive to make “McCarthyism” sound like something vicious and dangerous. After all, the gentleman from Wisconsin has probably caused the Fair Deal crowd more annoyance and embarrassment than any other man on Capi-

tol Hill. Indeed, it is our opinion that he had more to do with Adlai Stevenson's defeat last November than a lot of people give him credit for. For he exposed subversives, traitors, spies, sexual deviates, grafters and incompetents who, under 20 years of New Deal-Fair Deal misrule, had completely honeycombed our government. And that is exactly what he should have done—as a good American and loyal member of the opposition. Some of the Fair Dealers' faces were very red, just as "red" in some cases as their politics—after Joe McCarthy got through with them.

But such activities, of course, did not sit too well with those who were riding high on the Roosevelt-Truman coattails, and they were—and are—determined to "get" him. He has been called a "character assassin." He has been accused of using "smear" tactics. He has been pictured as conducting a "witch-hunt" and "persecuting" innocent people. For reasons which we do not always understand, the Senator has even received a "bad press" much of the time. And all this has convinced some people that he is an evil character and that his methods are "shoddy."

In view of this propaganda, let's take a look at Senator McCarthy and his methods, and put them in the right perspective. Had it not been for him, Alger Hiss, the "liberal's" darling, might still be playing footsie with the Reds—instead of sitting behind prison bars. Had it not been for him, the Rosenbergs might still be passing atomic secrets to the Kremlin. Had it not been for him, government employees like Judith Coplon might still be arranging clandestine meetings with Soviet agents, while carrying confidential documents in their pockets. Had it not been for him, the U.N. might still be deeply penetrated, homosexuals might still be occupying important posts in our State Department, and graft and corruption might still be rampant.

Is this good or is this bad? Can these tactics with reason be called "shoddy"? Can we justifiably accuse the Senator of being a "character assassin"? To be sure, we wish that such campaigns as this were not necessary. We wish that there were no subversives in government, or in our schools, or in the U.N., or in the philanthropic foundations, or in Hollywood, or in any other field of American life. We wish the New Deal-Fair Deal administrations had so conducted themselves that there would have been no cause for investigations. But since circumstances were otherwise, every loyal American can thank God that we had a man like Senator McCarthy who had the courage to expose the facts. When it comes to choosing between McCarthyism and Communism, we'll take McCarthyism every time.

But the Reds and the fellow-travelers and the so-called liberals continue to charge Senator McCarthy and Senator Jenner and Congressman Velde and other conscientious lawmakers of conducting "witch hunts." Witch hunts? Well, if you insist upon calling them that, they have been "witch hunting" and the hunting, we might add, has been profitable. They have uncovered and cornered and nabbed plenty of witches so far—Moscow's witches, and some home-grown witches too—treacherous, evil men whose aim is to undermine and finally destroy our way of life. And they are going to "smell out" many more of these subversives before they are finished—whether men like Senator Lehman like it or not.

If conservative Democrats are going to let the "liberal" wing dictate the party's policies, if the opposition party plans to make "McCarthyism" a campaign issue, then we predict that it will be a long time before they win another election. Because we are convinced

that loyal Americans—and we believe they constitute an overwhelming majority of all Americans—approve of what Senator McCarthy and his fellows in the Senate and House are doing. No matter how noisy the critics may be, we are certain that the great mass of Americans do not want their country to become a Kremlin satellite.

We repeat that the opposition party has a right and even a duty to oppose. But the opposition must be constructive and in the public interest, not based on phony, un-American issues. It still isn't a crime to be pro-American—and we hope it never will be.



WORLD OUTLOOK

THE FOLLOWING WORDS might well have been lifted out of an editorial in this morning's newspaper. We say that they might have been—but they weren't. Read them and note their surprising timeliness when applied to today's problems.

"It is a gloomy moment in history. Not in the lifetime of most men . . . has there been so much grave and deep apprehension; never has the future seemed so incalculable as at this time. The political cauldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty. Russia hangs, as usual, like a cloud, dark and silent, upon the horizon of Europe, while all the energies, resources and influences of the British Empire are sorely tried, and are yet to be tried more sorely, in coping . . . with the disturbed relations in China. It is a solemn moment, and . . . of our troubles no man can see the end."

Yes, we repeat that those words might have been written today, and they actually add up to a fairly accurate appraisal of the world situation as it exists in this year 1953. But the truth is that this gloomy editorializing appeared in *Harper's Weekly* in October, 1857—almost a century ago!

Of course, there have been some changes since the above paragraph was written back in the mid-19th Century, but the differences are in degree, not in kind. Czarist Russia has become Communist Russia, and the "cloud," which then hung "upon the horizon of Europe," now hangs over Asia as well. The always potential threat of feudalistic China has become a very real threat in today's China under Red domination. The British Empire, which in 1857 was being so "sorely tried," has largely passed into eclipse, but what remains of that empire is today being even more sorely tried. And America, only a young and struggling nation when those words appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, has emerged as the greatest power in the world, largely filling the vacuum left by British decline.

In other words, the cast remains the same—Russia, China, Britain and America. Only their roles in the unfolding drama have been altered somewhat. And we, too, could compose a gloomy prediction of the future, just as did that writer in *Harper's Weekly*, for it can be truly written today that "of our troubles no man can see the end."

But, despite the grave threat that hangs over the world today, we refuse to yield to pessimism and defeatism. It would be wrong, of course, to minimize this threat, a crisis which parallels and even exceeds that of a hundred years ago. And undoubtedly we must be prepared to make heavy sacrifices. But we have too much faith in God, we have too much confidence in America, we have too much trust in the invincible spirit of free men, we are too dedicated to our ultimate destiny, to believe that we will not be equal to the present challenge. The only doubt stems from our indifference—and we intend to correct that.

THE INITIATORS OF OPERATION SOCIALISM

By DR. FELIX WITTMER

HAVE YOU EVER READ a book on "curriculum development"? No one should blame you if you haven't. If you have, you may understand a little better what has happened to the schools in your community, and how it has come about.

As the years went by and your children passed through the grades, you may have noticed that a change was going on. Subject matter, teaching methods, types of study, everything changed. If you put two and two together, you realized that the emphasis shifted from the individual to the group.

Your children learned that the Communist Manifesto ranked among the great works of world literature and that the Soviet Union was an "economic democracy." They laughingly approved of the increase in "snap courses." Competition, it seems, had become old hat. "Attitudes" and "group relationships" were the thing.

Just who was responsible for the change you could not say. "Trends of the times" hardly seems to be a penetrating explanation. Fact is that a relatively small group of educators, who gravitated toward Columbia Teachers College, have in the course of 20 years turned thousands and thousands of teachers into missionaries of the collectivist, i.e., socialistic, creed. These thousands of converts have brought about the change.

John Dewey, the sometimes patron saint of the teaching profession, taught at Columbia from 1904 to

1930. His first apostle, William Heard Kilpatrick, received his Ph.D. from Columbia Teachers College in 1912. Harold Ordway Rugg and George Sylvester Counts, his favorite disciples, both Middle Westerners, are identified with Columbia Teachers College, where they have spent the better part of their teaching careers.

These "progressive" educators rank among the most prominent humanitarians of our time. They were aroused by what they called the "social lag" behind industrial advancement. Technological unemployment, social insecurity, slum life, lack of educational opportunity and the social-economic disadvantages of the national and racial minorities affected them deeply. Determined to implement the great principle of equality in a new society, they decided to remake America. Education was to be their tool.

None of these educators apparently foresaw that a society, in which capital and production are controlled by the government, stifles initiative, enfeebles the individual and leads to dictatorship. The barbarism of the Soviet regime must have been the big disillusionment in the life of a Dewey or George Counts. But these educators continued to favor the evolutionary or reformist type of socialism though they more and more frequently spoke of the "welfare of the common man" and less and less of outright socialism.

Of late, American citizens have learned with amazement how thoroughly our textbooks in the social studies are imbued with socialistic concepts. If they had the time to read the professional literature on curriculum development they would realize that the change from an individualistic to a collectivistic form of education was premeditated and systematically cultivated.

Let us take a typical example by turning the spotlight on some of the most hallowed guides of contemporary education. Alice M. Miel, who received her doctor's degree at Columbia Teachers College, and who is one of the most highly regarded members of the Columbia Teachers faculty, might lead the way. Recognized as a national authority on curriculum development, Alice Miel is the authoress of books on *Democracy in School Administration* and *Curriculum Development in Public Schools*. Together with Kimball Wiles she edited the 1949 yearbook of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

In *Changing the Curriculum: A Social Process*, a

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

After reading his hard-hitting articles, many people have requested background material on Dr. Wittmer. A native of Germany, he received his Ph.D. (magna cum laude) at the age of 21 from the University of Munich. After that, he did three years of post-graduate work at the Universities of Geneva, Paris (Sorbonne), and Florence. On a lecture tour through Germany he opposed the rise of Hitler and consequently was persecuted and injured by the Nazis. In 1951 he received an award from Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge. Following years of fighting against certain teachers who echoed the Communist Party line, Dr. Wittmer resigned from the New Jersey State Teachers College at Montclair, where he had taught for 17 years. Since then his articles and lectures have exploded over the rational scene like well-placed atom bombs. Two of his recent articles on subversion in education, which appeared in the NATIONAL REPUBLIC, have been quoted as documentary evidence in testimony before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. Few men in America today are so well informed concerning subversive activities in the field of education.

—The Editor.



Columbia Daily Spectator
At a Recent Debate on Congressional Investigations of Education, Held at Columbia University, Dr. Wittmer (Right) Drives Home a Point While Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (His Opponent) Looks on.

nationally used manual which appeared in 1946, Professor Miel unabashedly expresses her admiration for the collectivistic education system of the Soviet Union. In the preface to this book she states: "Nor is scientific advance always ahead of social invention, as some take for granted. Russia is an excellent example of the reverse process." In other words, the Soviet school system, which crushes the individual, in the eyes of this Columbia Teachers educator appears "advanced."

While Alice Miel describes in detail what school administrators and educators must do to enlist the cooperation of parents and children in bringing about the right type of change, she lists five books, which we shall hereafter examine, as "representative" of the new teaching. She claims that "these books were designed not only to establish the need for drastic changes in the curriculum but also to point out desirable directions of change."

"It is not the purpose of this volume," Professor Miel informs the reader, "to repeat the work of those individuals and groups. It may be assumed that the case for more thoroughgoing curriculum change has been well made, and the proposed character of that change may be accepted as reasonable. Our concern may then be with the process of bringing about the changes which seem desirable."

Let us then have a look at these five "representative" works which "may be accepted as reasonable." Let us find out which are the "changes which seem desirable." The first of these works, *The Educational Frontier*, was a collective effort of seven educators. It was edited by William Heard Kilpatrick, second only to John Dewey in the esteem of our "progressive" educators. It appeared in 1937. Like John Dewey, Professor Kilpatrick, in his heyday, was an eager one to join the Communist fronts. He figured prominently in such outfits as the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. He served on the Executive Board of Associated Film Audiences, which has been officially cited as a Communist front.

Other collaborators of *The Educational Frontier*, as the records show, tended in the same direction. Thus, Professor John L. Childs, one of the darlings of the Columbia Teachers faculty, publicly endorsed the notorious New York Communist, S. W. Gerson (see *The Daily Worker*, February 10, 1938). Dr. Vivian Trow Thayer, Director of the Ethical Culture Schools and one of the co-authors of *The Educational Frontier*, has sponsored such fronts as the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, and the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges. She has been on the National Advisory Board of the American Youth Congress, "one of the principal fronts of the Communist Party" (House Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, June 25, 1942).

While never referring to Karl Marx in person, *The Educational Frontier* brings into focus the harmfulness of class distinctions. It claims that democracy

has been "hurt by business efforts" and "must now seek constructive institutions." Labeling educational emphasis on the individual as old-fashioned, it pleads for adjustment to the new social ideas. Advocating "planning for social ends," it never raises any objection to the strangling of free enterprise by socialistic control.

Democracy and the Curriculum, the second of the five "representative" works, appeared in 1939, as the third Yearbook of the John Dewey Society. Likewise the collective work of a number of educators, it was edited by Harold Rugg, of Columbia Teachers College. Professor Rugg's textbooks have been used in thousands of schools; from hundreds they have been banned as subversive.

The doctrine of uncontrolled enterprise or laissez-faire to editor Rugg is but the "freedom to exploit your neighbor by preempting his means of pecuniary support" and a "seed of incipient fascism" (p. 524). He deplores our "lag of the capacity to distribute goods" and characterizes our American social order as "a continuously depressed society."

It goes without saying that Harold Rugg is not the only author of *Democracy and the Curriculum* who indulged in sponsoring the fronts. New York University's George E. Axtelle, for instance, has endorsed the American Committee to Save Refugees, the American League for Peace and Democracy, International Labor Defense, and many others.

Co-author George S. Counts, who in his younger days made many a pilgrimage to the Soviet Union, claims that "the new American democracy . . . will have to be based in considerable measure on some kind of social or cooperative ownership, management, and regulation of large productive property" (p. 207). He calls our Constitutional system of checks and balances a "liability" (p. 210). He actually asserts that our Constitution "is calculated to make the administration of the public welfare feeble, uncertain, and inefficient" (p. 210).

Professor Counts is also the author of the third of the "representative" works which "point out desirable directions of change"—a change which "may be accepted as reasonable" (from the Columbia Teachers' point of view). *Dare the Schools Build a New Social Order?*, a 56-page booklet, appeared in 1932. It is an official statement inasmuch as it is derived from three papers which Dr. Counts read before the Progressive Education Association (Baltimore), the Division of the Department of Superintendence (Washington, D. C.) and the National Council on Education.

In true Marxian fashion Professor Counts, who had visited the Soviet Union as a member of the "American Trade Union Delegation" and a few years later was to become an Adviser of the Summer Session at Moscow University, demands that education must free itself from the influence of the "upper middle classes." He criticizes Progressive Education for having failed to elaborate a "theory of social welfare" (p. 7) and sug-



Dr. John Dewey

Harris & Ewing

gests that "the teachers should deliberately reach for power and then make the most of their conquest" (p. 28).

Professor Counts insists that "natural resources and all important forms of capital will have to be collectively owned" (pp. 45-6). "... if democracy is to survive in the United States," he writes, "it must abandon its individualistic affiliations in the sphere of economics" (p. 46). "The day of individualism in the production and distribution of goods is gone" (p. 49).

Of course, Vishinsky's ugly trial purges and similar Soviet barbarities have in the meantime chastened the one-time ardent champion of the Soviet experiment as well as of the (socialistic) League for Industrial Democracy. In *Education and the Promise of America* (1945) and *Education and American Civilization* (1952), the Columbia Teachers' professor no longer demands that "powerful classes must be persuaded to surrender their privileges." With an oratorical flourish that must seem bourgeois to the orthodox Marxian, Counts now sings hymns of a less specific nature about a "civilization of beauty and grandeur." While in 1939 our Constitutional checks and balances system appeared to him as a "liability," by 1945 it was "a great political charter" (p. 148).

Yet, if Professor Counts has come out straight to repudiate his published views of 1932 and 1939, it has escaped this writer. The profession most certainly still looks to them as "representative" and "reasonable."

The fourth of the standard works which Professor Miel authoritatively characterized as "representative" is *The Curriculum and Cultural Change* (1937), by Pickens Elmer Harris. Now one of the policy-shaping administrators of Adelphi College, Garden City, L. I., Dean Harris received his Ph.D. (as you surmised correctly) from Columbia Teachers College (1927).

Dean Harris opposes the use of science for "private ends." He hails the era in which "goods will be produced for social use and human satisfaction, not for private gain." He has no use for the "acquisitive sentiment" and staunchly denies that "competition is a valid principle of success" and that "private ownership and control of property or wealth beyond the needs of individual security and a reasonable standard of living are right and proper" (p. 354). (A privately controlled institution, Adelphi College has over 2,000 students enrolled.)

In various passages Dean Harris identifies the democracy of the "new cultural complex" with collectivism. In a final chapter, adequately captioned "The Supreme Task of the Curriculum," Dean Harris exhorts the teacher who is "aware of the demands of the emergent democratic sentiments" to guide the children toward "the new ideology." "The teacher's dual frame of reference in guidance," he says in that cumbersome professor's style which complicates whatever is simple, "is her formulation on the one hand of the negative ideology of attitudes that corresponds to the dominant but decadent cultural sentiment of the time and her formulation on the other hand of that emergent

ideology of attitudes which in her judgment constitutes the needs of collectivism or democracy." In plain American, teacher is to tell your child that the old days of free enterprise are no good and that we ought to deliver ourselves to an all-powerful socialist government.

THE fifth and last of the works on curriculum development which Columbia's Alice Miel listed as "representative" and "reasonable" is *The Changing Curriculum*, another group effort, edited by Professor Henry Harap, of Peabody Teachers College (which has often been called the Columbia Teachers College of the South). As you suspected correctly, Professor Harap received his Ph.D. from Columbia Teachers College (1923).

You were likewise on the right track in conjecturing that several of the co-authors of *The Changing Curriculum* at one time or another played the old game of Marxian fronting. (With some "progressive" educators it's a hobby, with others it's a disease.) Editor Harap himself publicly endorsed the Consumers' Union at a time when such notorious Communists as Ben Gold and Louis Weinstock served on the labor advisory committee of this frequently cited Communist front.

Co-author Ernest O. Melby, Dean of New York University's School of Education, used to serve as a Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Education of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. He moves in the left-wing circles (which do not exclude the anti-anti Communists) with the ease and satisfaction with which the proverbial duck takes to the water.

Co-author Harold Curtis Hand, who (as you fancied judiciously) received his Ph.D. from Columbia Teachers College (1933), was not merely a follower of the National Federation for Constitutional Lib-

erties; he served on its executive committee. Attorney General Francis Biddle, who has not been known for conservative sympathies, officially described this outfit as "part of what Lenin called the solar system of organizations, ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program."

The philosophy of the Harap book, from cover to cover, is of the socialistic variety. In chapter XIII, which summarizes it, you may find the following statements: "The emphasis upon individual development must be transferred to the common life of which the individual is a part. . . . In a democracy human well-being of the whole transcends that of any individual or group. . . . Education must emphasize cooperative action instead of competitive individualism. . . . The achievement of the group as a whole is more significant potentially than that of any individual."

The few illustrations taken from these five "representative" books on curriculum development may be regarded as typical. They might well be strengthened by excerpts from (*See OPERATION SOCIALISM, Page 16*)



Prof. Harold O. Rugg

'LONG MAY SHE WAVE'

By NEIL SHERIDAN

SUNDAY, JUNE 14, is the 176th birthday of the Flag of the United States. To give plenty of time for remembrance of our national heritage the days from June 8 through June 14 are set aside as National Flag Week.

For each one of those days something special has been planned, even for the Sunday preceding the opening day of Flag Week. Then, all over the Nation, the churches are asked to set the tempo in prayerful reminder of what the Flag means—especially as the symbol of freedom.

On the Monday that actually starts Flag Week on its way the Chambers of Commerce, the Boards of Trade, organized labor, industrialists, and local business associations will take over. Industry, Commerce and Labor will acknowledge their indebtedness to Old Glory.

On Tuesday of Flag Week the military will have their day—Defense Day. All over the country, the National Guard, the State Militia, augmented by the Veterans' organizations, will stage patriotic parades.

Wednesday in Flag Week will be Education Day. This is the time the school children will dwell on the history of America and the historic tales centered around the Flag.

Thursday in Flag Week will be Government Day. The three branches of our government—the Legislative, Executive and the Judicial—will then take over in an attempt to interpret the governmental structure—Our Government. In some places boys and girls will conduct city and state governments for this one day, a demonstration of the fact that the youth of today must be ready to assume the responsibilities of tomorrow.

Friday in Flag Week will be Youth Activities Day. This is the time when the Boy and Girl Scout Troops, the Camp Fire Girls, Boys' Brigades and similar youth organizations join in mass rallies.

Saturday in Flag Week will be the grand wind-up, with the Press, Radio and TV featuring programs recalling all the grand stories connected with the Flag, some of them fact, some fiction—Francis Scott Key actually writing the words of The Star Spangled Banner, Betsy Ross shown sewing the first Stars and Stripes.

On Sunday, the actual birthday of the Flag of the United States, the main celebration will be in the homes—and in the churches—and again on the air and on the screen.

National Flag Week is sponsored by The Star Spangled Banner Flag House Association of Baltimore, Maryland, home town of the National Anthem. In 1944 this association took over the work started a decade or so earlier by the late Colonel James A. Moss,

whose United States Flag Association passed away with the death of William Tyler Page, author of "The American's Creed."

The purposes of Flag Week are summed up in this manner: "Inculcation of the meaning of true Americanism into the minds and hearts of our citizens. The definite marking of the anniversary of the adoption of the First Flag of the Nation. The directing of attention to the history and evolution of Old Glory. Emphasizing the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Star Spangled Banner and the correlative duties and obligations resulting from their enjoyment."

This year, especially, Flag Day takes on a special significance. Americans half way around the world are fighting in Korea for the defense of freedom. In Europe other Americans are doing guard duty against the threat of another war and its desolation.

This Flag Day is destined to awaken memories not only of present-day Americans, but of those who helped set up the new nation.

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress passed a resolution—short and to the point:

"Resolved that the Flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be 13 stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation."

A long time since the day the Flag of the United States was thus officially adopted. In those 176 years the Nation founded on such a precarious beginning has now grown to be the greatest and mightiest in the world.

The world's most powerful nation, the sponsor of freedom, has plenty of reason to stop and ponder the importance of its Flag—The Star Spangled Banner—Old Glory, the Stars and Stripes, the Grand Old Flag, the Flag Beautiful, Freedom's Flag.

The many terms used to describe it denote our Flag's character. They show the love and affection held for it by the people of America.

"LONG MAY SHE WAVE."

MY COUNTRY'S FLAG

Life's harmonies I wish to voice,
My country's flag shall be my choice.

The red of courage offered me,
Is equal to white's purity.

The stars to reach for, on the blue
Of heaven's truth, give hope anew.

My life will be a song of cheer,
Of courage, hope, of faith so clear.

And I shall owe it all to you
My country's flag—red, white and blue.

—Anne C. Errington

Operation Socialism

(Continued from Page 15)

similar works, such as *Education and the Social Crisis*, by Columbia's Kilpatrick, or *American Life and the Social Curriculum*, by Columbia's Rugg, or *Redirecting Education*, by Rexford G. Tugwell and Leon H. Keyserling. The latter work, in two solid volumes, was published by the Columbia University Press.

It would be inaccurate to blame Columbia Teachers College as the sole distributor of the collectivist virus in American education. Other departments of education, of New York University, Chicago, Stanford, etc., or of teachers colleges such as Peabody, have made their contributions. Yet, like fronts, they merely move inside the solar system; Columbia Teachers College has been the sun of the "new cultural complex." The many organizations which belong to the nationwide web of the National Education Association have been heavily penetrated, influenced or seized by the (See OPERATION SOCIALISM, Page 32)

THEY HIDE BEHIND THE FIFTH AMENDMENT

By HERBERT G. MOORE

GENERALLY SPEAKING, the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is not considered the most important article in our priceless Bill of Rights. In fact, few people have more than a hazy idea of what it contains, and few, indeed, can quote it verbatim. And yet today it is probably resorted to more frequently than all the other first ten amendments put together. The Communist high command has so ordered it, and, as a result, thousands upon thousands of Reds and Red sympathizers, who despise our Constitution, clasp this same Constitution to their bosoms in order to save their miserable skins. Below, in case you don't know, is the exact wording of this cherished, but too often misused amendment:

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

You will find no such provision in the constitution of the Soviet Union, and you would find no such provision in American jurisprudence, should—God forbid—the Communist conspiracy ever succeed here. There is no such thing as a Bill of Rights in a Communist society because under Marxian ideology the individual has no rights. And yet every Communist and nearly every suspected Communist and fellow-traveler, when called before a Congressional investigating committee, cringes and hides behind this Fifth Amendment—which wouldn't even exist if he had his way. You have heard their answers so many times that they're becoming monotonous. Witness after witness, when asked the "\$64 question," drones:

"I must refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me."

Why? There is no law against belonging to the Communist Party. Of course, this writer favors outlawing the party, but, as things now stand, it's neither a felony nor even a misdemeanor to be a member. Precisely why, then, should an answer concerning Communist affiliations lead to incrimination? By whatever yardstick we use, the answer in such cases should be a simple yes or no. Only if a witness were a party member, and denied it, would perjury be committed. And why would anyone perjure himself if no crime was involved?

Are these men and women afraid that truthful answers will cause them to lose their jobs? I say very definitely that they deserve to lose their jobs if they have joined the enemies of our country or if they defy the committee by refusing to answer. If they value

their jobs so highly, they should be more careful about what they do and what they join.

Some contend that these hearings result in many innocent persons being persecuted. Balderdash. In 99 cases out of 100, the committee is in possession of the facts, and the witness is far from innocent. And even if a mistake is made and an innocent man is called, he has the opportunity of clearing his name. Every man welcomes his day in court—except the Communist and the pro-Communist. Only the guilty are afraid.

Others attack the methods of the committees, charging that the whole investigating procedure is unconstitutional. Let it be clearly understood that a Congressional committee does not sit as a court of law. The witness is not being tried. But Congress does have the power to conduct investigations, and Congress does have the right to hold hearings and ask questions of witnesses in order to gather facts and testimony to be used later in the drafting of specific legislation. These probes are not witch-hunts. They are necessary and in the public interest, and they are legal and constitutional.

A short time ago a Harvard professor was summoned before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He was asked whether he had ever been a member of the German-American Bund or the Silver Shirts. To both questions the witness gave a prompt and direct "No, sir." But when he was asked if he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, the Harvard professor sought refuge in the Fifth Amendment and shut up like a clam. The fact that he had no qualms about answering the first two questions, but felt that he couldn't answer the last without the possibility of self-incrimination—well, we'll leave it up to you as to whether the man is innocent or guilty.

The great majority of our teachers are loyal and patriotic. On another page of this month's NATIONAL REPUBLIC you'll find an article—*In Defense of Capitalism*—written by Charles W. Hanko, Jr., an instruc-



United Press
Dr. Wendell Furry, of Harvard, Is One of Scores of Witnesses Before Congressional Investigating Committees Who Seek Refuge Behind the Fifth Amendment.

tor of history and government in the Technical High School, McKeesport, Pa. The people of this Pennsylvania community are to be congratulated on having such a man as Dr. Hanko to teach their children, a man who so thoroughly believes in our way of life. Our object is to weed out the men like the Harvard professor mentioned above. Such men don't belong in the same profession with men like Dr. Hanko.

This writer is not what is popularly termed a "joiner." But over the years I have been a member of a number of business, civic and social groups. And I have never belonged to anything of which I have been ashamed. I am willing at any time to stand before any Congressional investigating committee and give direct answers to any questions pertaining to my past or present affiliations. Anyone who is interested, or who has some valid reason to satisfy his curiosity, may find out my church connections, my political beliefs, my business, social and philanthropic affiliations. I have no fear of incriminating myself. I am not ashamed to tell the truth because I have nothing to hide, because I have never signed any document, or permitted my name to be used by any organization—without first ascertaining what the document or organization was, and whether it actually served the purpose which it professed to serve.

I have respect for the individual who has made a mistake and admits it. I have some measure of respect for even a Communist who honestly and sincerely believes in Marxian ideology, and stands by his colors, false though they may be. But I have nothing but contempt for the man or woman who slyly hides behind the Constitution and refuses to give honest answers to honest questions directed at him by a duly constituted investigating body.

I say very definitely that the Fifth Amendment was never intended to be used in this fashion. I say very definitely that a man, who thus defies a Congressional committee, is guilty of contempt. I say very definitely that no clergyman should have the right to stand in his pulpit, no school teacher or college professor should be privileged to teach our sons and daughters, no lawyer should be allowed to practice law, no union leader should be permitted to direct the affairs of American labor, no government worker should be entitled to his job—unless he is ready to come clean, unless he is able and willing to stand up and be counted.

The Constitution is the grandest document ever drafted by the hands of men. Every American should be prepared to defend it and protect it all times. It is an instrument which we should proudly hold aloft. It is not an instrument for groveling cowards to hide behind.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

By SAMUEL HARDEN STILLE

WE ARE A PROPHETIC NATION—we have a divine mission and destiny. "Thou has given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth." Psalm 60:4.

It was not by accident or chance that the eagle and the pyramid were chosen to make up the seal of our Republic. In these designs is recorded the symbolism of our destiny. The eagle is a symbol of courage, swiftness, piercing eye, safety in its lofty dwelling place, yearly renewal of its youth. And on our seal the eagle faces westward along the course of empire.

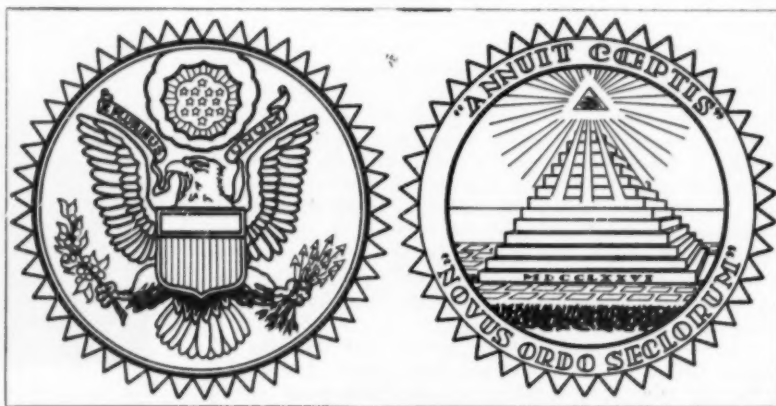
It may well be that when God delivers a people, He does so upon the wings of an eagle. To our American shores came multitudes seeking refuge and shelter in a land destined to be the gathering place of men with highly developed souls. America is the land built by wise and good people who with vision, courage and intelligence have harnessed the tides, the winds, the rivers, have pulled the lightning from the storm and atomic energy from the sun.

Our people will gather thousands of still greater wonders to use as

tools in building the new age that is yet to be. We are the richest and most powerful nation on earth, and our song of liberty is heard around the world. Yet, with all our greatness and power, we gladly let little nations sing their songs too, and choose their way of life just as we choose ours.

The 13 stars in the seal represent the original States. The shield is an instrument of defense. The bundle of arrows depicts the accuracy and swiftness of our action in battle and also the unity of our several States. The olive branch represents our desire for peace. The inscription "E Pluribus Unum" means "one out of many."

Students of the pyramids and of the Bible tell us that the pyramid also has prophetic meanings. The inscription, "Annuit coeptis," means "He hath prospered our beginnings." And the inscription, "Novus ordo seclorum," means "New order of the ages." Above the 13 steps of the pyramid rests the suspended cap on which is engraved the all-seeing eye of God. The cap is not in place, and it will not be until our preparatory work is done.



The Great Seal of Our Republic Features the Eagle on One Side, the Pyramid on the Other.

WILL THIS PERENNIAL QUESTION EVER BE ANSWERED? One of the comparatively recent thinkers who asked it was Count Leo Tolstoy in his famous book of the same title. Great as most of his writings are, *What Is Art?* met with very mixed feelings. To his curious mode of thinking even the immortal Shakespeare was barred from the gates of Parnassus. . . . But one of his points was universally accepted: "Art is a human activity which aims at the transmission of emotion; and emotion shall be actually felt and shall belong to the highest feelings to which men can rise." His, however, was mainly a *literary* discussion, which is considerably out of range of the present subject. My meager literary equipment would hardly entitle me to wage a battle of *belles-lettres*. My limited specialty is pictorial art and its by-line, so-called antiques, and I shall feel myself on safer ground if I'll strictly adhere to it.

THE ART OF THE BRUSH and the art of the chisel are so closely interrelated that to say which of them is superior would be absurd. Either art, in order to deserve that calling, must be esthetically and emotionally at an equal level. The mere fact that sculp-

or that some crude flower pattern on a bowl or vase is lopsided, does not add to their esthetic value. Yes, primitive it may be, but ugly none-the-less. The worst feature of the antiques' market is utter lack of authenticity. The honest dealer will tell you that most of his products are more or less old, but certainly far from the venerable ANTIQUE age, which should be close to 150 years old. A reliable local dealer told me that at the average there is rarely more than five to ten per cent of genuine antiques in his place; other shops have even less. This I can tell also from personal experience. As an art dealer, part of my gallery holds some bric-a-brac and other allied objects. They act as a sort of "come-hither," or as an introduction to the buyers of paintings. I try to feature some of the better type of the older things, but I would be amiss in my calling if I'd call them antiques. Old? Rare?—Yes! Antiques—definitely no! As to paintings, most of them may date back several hundred years, but they are not classed as antiques. They are strictly art objects.

THE REASON WHY there are so very few antiques around is because they fell victims to the two most destructive wars. The Old World storehouses of antiques were literally liquidated. The things that reach us today by the shiploads are mostly products of recent vintage, that is—imitation of the old and *real* things. Most of them are now made in Japan, and are copied so thoroughly that they could deceive an expert. Particularly well, copies are made of many Meissen pieces; in some instances—much superior to the "Meissen" produced in the Soviet zone.

THE DILEMMA, confronting the antiques' buyer today, owing to the desiccated European sources, reflects only partly on the supply of art. Possessing greater resistance than porcelains, paintings and sculpture met the brutal onslaughts more stoically. Hence art is quantitatively as well as qualitatively more abundant than fragile antiques. To be sure, thousands upon thousands of great and famous works of art perished in history's most devastating maelstrom. Nevertheless there is still enough art left to satisfy many discriminating tastes. The art galleries are now perhaps more replete with good old paintings than ever before. What the world lost in antiques—it gained in art.

IT IS DIFFICULT to discuss *old* paintings at this age, without resorting to a certain slant. The contrast between old and modern art is too pronounced. As to the question of which school is more desirable, that wholly depends on individual preference and taste. All we can do is present facts and let them do the arguing. One point, though, must be stressed: not all old paintings are masterpieces, and not all new ones are bad. Many mediocrities marched side by side with the giants of the past; likewise—out of the weeds and thorns of the experimentations of today, many real masterpieces are apt to come to light in future ages. Certain traits, however, are decidedly in favor of the older schools: they are more articulate, and their language—more distinct. The ideas running through them lend themselves to better understanding—as all good ideas should. On the other hand, most products of recent tendencies are much too involved to render an accurate account of themselves.

CRAMPED FOR WALL SPACE as our communities are in their newly fabricated dwellings, each home, sumptuous or humble, manages to allocate a friendly spot for an appropriate oil painting. Thoughtful parents, too, have learned to recognize the wholesome influence which a good old painting exerts over the character of their young ones. *Real* art, being the

WHAT IS ART?

By ALEXANDER H. CARASSO, Ph.D.

ture does not possess chromatic traits does not mean that it is altogether without color. There is no less *artistic* color in the Venus of Milo or in the Apollo of Belvedere than in the Sistine Madonna by Raphael or in the Sunflowers of Van Gogh. Emotionally-perfect form possesses all the attributes of COMPLETE ART. Whether painted or carved—the values are exactly the same.

SCULPTORAL ART is by no means limited to marble, bronze or clay. Fine goldsmithing, from the art of Cellini to the good craftsmanship of our times, is also a related branch to the honored family of art, even though seldom called by that name. In their field, there are still many craftsmen whose work has a high esthetic rating, and whose artistic designing reaches the very borderline of genius. It is only the extreme minuteness of their work that robs them of emotional qualities. Their art, for art it is, is directed more to the eye than to our deeper senses; and anything that falls short emotionally cannot reach the upper rungs of the Ladder of Apollo.

THE ANTIQUES' DEALER is only a very distant relative of the art dealer, stemming from an entirely different branch, and therefore, bears an entirely different name. His products are affiliated more closely to history than to art. True, some merchants specialize in very beautiful functional as well as ornamental objects, but this type of merchant is very, very rare. The majority of antique shops, those that dabble in odd pieces of glass or pottery, have *absolutely* no connection with the Art family. Both their esthetic values and their corresponding prices are artificial. Their old *handmade* articles are lacking in form, in design, and most of all—in artistry. Simply because a certain piece of glass has a rough circle at the bottom,

visual form of Truth, has the mystic power to filter out many unsavory traits from immature minds.

GREAT PAINTINGS are the heritage of all mankind. Their greatness knows no class distinction. But their emotional appeal is directed toward man's nobler senses. A good painting must embody at least these three essentials: *Good Form. Good Character. Good Color.* Form—above all. One should never think of Form as a mere subservient agent to correct draftsmanship; it is the all-important vehicle which carries the artistic plan to either success or failure. It is as multi-sided as art itself. No Form—no Art. All the painters of either intrinsic beauty, in general, or of the depth of human emotion—in gladness or sadness—expressed their tenets through Form. From Leonardo da Vinci to Vincent van Gogh, from the time of the Renaissance to the John Sloans and Winslow Homers of our years, whether they depicted the grandeur of vast outdoors or the workings of man's feelings, their key to immortality could always be found in the realm of Form.

GREAT ART is as reciprocal as air, sunshine or nourishment. And just as important for our general well-being. That only few can fully grasp it is the fault of our social and educational make-up, on one hand; and the common misunderstanding of its real meaning—on the other. The claim of every junk peddler that his worthless wares are genuine works of art, creates some of the confusion in the popular mind.

As an old art consultant, I tried to familiarize myself with the reactions of the novice art-buyers. Most of them come with the pre-conceived idea that good old paintings are the prerogatives of the ultra-rich. It takes considerable reasoning to convince them that good old paintings often cost less than bad new ones. Only after a painting finds its way into the purchaser's home, they begin to realize the importance of their new acquisition, and then wonder how they ever could have lived without one!

PEOPLE ARE WONT to investigate the qualifications of a plumber, a carpenter or a tailor, but seldom those of a painter, whose product is to ennoble the atmosphere of the entire home. If one has been known to have exhibited a work or two at some private show, this seems to satisfy the general requirement. Only experts know how insignificant such tests are. As a matter of fact, *anyone can exhibit*, provided a certain fee is paid for the privilege. Most exhibiting galleries demand no Experience Diplomas from the exhibitors. They merely *rent out* space. Whether the painter's product is mature or not is of no concern to them. They leave it to the general public to judge. If the colors of a painting match some of the visitors' section of a room, and the picture is bought, the gallery owner gets his share of commission, and the transaction is completed to the satisfaction of all concerned. The artist thus gains a reputation of having sold some of his paintings at such and such a gallery. A trade publication records the fact in print, and the little clipping acts as an admission card to Mr. Public's home. The question of *maturity* is not even considered. Yet maturity is no less important than artistry itself.

It requires not months, not years, but intensive decades of study to perfect one's talent, if talent there be! How then could one expect a mature work of art from an immature painter? Those versed in the fundamentals of good painting know—that in addition to Form, Character and Color, the artist must possess a fluency of good draftsmanship, perspective, anatomy, composition, etc. In a word, *authentic art* has no short cuts. This is what makes it so highly important



From a Drawing by Victor Tchetchet
Dr. Alexander H. Carasso

to know the experience-background of the painter, whose work is to be introduced into a home. For—to hang an immature and uninspired art-work on one's wall, is to invite *perversion of taste*. Deformity and distortion are as contagious as diphtheria or small-pox. It sidetracks the mind from everything that is artistically normal.

FEW PAINTINGS, seasoned by cycles of ages, are found deficient in Form. Landscapes or genre, portraits or *still-lives*—most of them bear the indelible mark of artistic competency. Their seasoned colors may clash with the questionable artistry of the house-painter or upholsterer, but their intrinsic warmth of feelings will not fail to soothe the senses of the true art lover. The inviting friendliness of some of the older English and Dutch painters, like "The Family Doctor" of Luke S. Fildes, or the "Festival" portrayals of Ter Borch, are inspired with such nobility of purpose that they can defy all modern criticisms.

SIGNATURES ON PAINTINGS, as discussed in a former article, may not mean as much as they are credited with. A considerable number of the Mellon paintings, for instance—particularly the more costly ones—are based solely on attributions. The famous Duveen-Mellon controversy over the disputed *Gior-gione*, which the foremost authority, Bernard Berenson, believed to be a Titian, and for which Mr. Mellon nevertheless paid close to three quarters of a million dollars, may serve as a sound example.

Great Art, by whichever name it may be called, will always be art. The author's identity is more a matter of convenience than a gauge for art's basic principle. No doubt, a name, particularly a famous one, is important, but not as important as the art product itself. When Van Meegeren embarked on the dangerous but very thrilling adventure of imitating the works of Vermeer and De Hooch, his own identity, as an artist, mattered little. Yet the art he created, especially his "Christ At Emmaus," was considered by the foremost critics and experts as the *very best of "Vermeer's."* Van Meegeren's (pronounced Van Meh-ehn) process of aging paintings, by (See WHAT IS ART? Page 32)

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

By **H. PAUL CAEMMERER**

Secretary, National Commission of Fine Arts

THE General Accounting Office was created by the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921. At its head is the Comptroller General of the United States, who is charged by law with the settlement and adjustment, independently of the executive departments, of all claims and demands whatsoever by the Government of the United States, or against it, and all accounts whatsoever in which the Government of the United States is concerned. The Comptroller renders advance decisions upon any question involving a payment to be made by a disbursing officer of the Government or the head of an establishment thereof, whenever requested by them. It is the duty of the Comptroller General to investigate at the Seat of Government or elsewhere all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds, and to make recommendations to the President, when requested by him, and to Congress concerning legislation necessary to facilitate the prompt and accurate rendition and settlement of accounts.

The General Accounting Office is an agency in the legislative branch of the Federal Government, and its purpose is to perform an independent audit of Government accounts; and in so doing to exercise the power of disallowance based on the finality of the Comptroller General's settlement of accounts and claims, and report to the Congress in special and annual reports its findings as to the financial conditions in the Government. Also the General Accounting Office has the duty of prescribing principles and standards of accounting for property and cooperating with the executive branch of the Government in developing property accounting systems; for rendering legal decisions pertaining to governmental fiscal matters; for conducting investigations relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds; and to make recommendations to further the effectiveness of governmental financial operations.

The Comptroller General of the United States is appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, for a period of 15 years. Under his immediate supervision is the Office of the General Counsel, the Office of Investigations, and the Accounting Systems Division. The Assistant Comptroller General acts in the absence of the Comptroller General.

All decisions of the Comptroller General of importance are published in monthly pamphlets and are made available for a nominal fee from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. The decisions are published in an annual volume entitled "Decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States." The General Accounting Office is one of the most powerful agencies in the entire Federal Government. With few exceptions, no warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury are legal until they have been countersigned by the Comptroller General. In general, the office acts as a control agency over Government funds, being especially concerned to see that money is expended in the exact manner deter-

mined by Congress, and to prevent wasteful expenditures. Though appointed for a term of 15 years, the Comptroller General is prohibited by law from succeeding himself.

The General Accounting Office occupies two buildings—one formerly known as the Pension Office

Building, at the north end of Judiciary Square, at Fifth and G Streets, Northwest; the other, a new General Accounting Office Building, occupying nearly an entire square on the north side of G Street, at Fifth.

The Pension Office Building was erected at a cost of approximately \$900,000 as a memorial to the veterans of the Civil War. Congress appropriated money for the erection of the building in August, 1882, and it was built the following year, according to designs of General M. C. Meigs, of the United States Army. The plans were approved on November 1, 1882, by Robert T. Lincoln, who was then Secretary of War. Ground was broken the following day, November 2, 1882, and the cornerstone was laid March 19, 1883.

The building is divided into four stories, and is constructed of red brick, some 15 million bricks having gone into the structural work. The building is 400 feet long east and west, 200 feet in width, and 144 feet high to the top of the roof. It is said to have its prototype in the Farnese Palace in Rome. The walls are decorated on the exterior between the first and second floors with a 3-foot high terra-cotta frieze carried completely around the building. Designed by Casper Buberl, a Bohemian artist, the frieze portrays the infantry, cavalry, artillery, naval, quartermaster's and medical forces of the Union in the Civil War. On each facade the frieze comes to a termination over a central portal or gate in a plaque, whose motif gives a name to the doorway under it.

The principal entrance, located on the F Street side, leads into an enormous central hall, fully 75 feet high. Two rows of four mammoth Corinthian columns, each made of more than 55,000 bricks, and painted to look like Sienna marble, divide the hall into three sections. A superimposed arcaded gallery runs around all four walls, supported by a lower tier of Doric and an upper tier of Ionic columns.

From 1885 to 1909 the central hall was the scene of the Inaugural Balls of Presidents Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and Taft. Anyone who wished to buy a ticket could attend. Almost 9,000 persons came in their carriages the night of March 5, 1885, to shake hands with President Cleveland, and



The New General Accounting Office Building at Fifth and G Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

then wander around the hall, whose pillars were wound with white muslin and decorated with broad wreaths of evergreens. The splendor of the Inaugural Balls grew progressively, so that newspaper reports of the later ones boasted that "never in the history of the New World" had any social event matched this. At the last ball held in this building in 1909, there were 18,000 persons present.

From 1885 to 1926 the building was occupied by the Bureau of Pensions, which administered pensions for the Union veterans of the Civil War, as well as for those still drawing pensions for services in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. During that period the Bureau paid out over \$8 billions to 2,763,063 soldiers and their widows. In 1926, the Pension Office having been merged into the Veterans' Administration, the building was taken over by the General Accounting Office.

In the decade which followed, suggestions were made, as well as designs, to remodel and modernize the old Pension Office Building, but it was finally decided that such a thing would be too costly, and efforts were then put forth to provide for a new General Accounting Office building to the north of the old one. For a while it was thought desirable to use also a square east of the one at Fourth and G Streets, Northwest, but due to the exorbitant price of materials, a National Defense Program and World War II which began with the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, it was decided to concentrate on one large building on the square bounded by Fourth and Fifth, G and H Streets, a "block type" of public building that would house 10,000 clerks, be no higher than the old Pension Office Building, and occupy the entire square excepting a section on the Fifth Street side occupied by an old established church.

The building was designed by the Office of the Supervising Architect, Public Buildings Administration, General Services, and built by their Construction Division. The building has a length of 630 feet on G Street; 288 feet on Fourth Street; 470 feet on H Street; and 170 feet on Fifth Street (omitting the St. Mary's Church property); it has a height of 64 feet to the first setback, and 90 feet to the second. The building is faced with limestone and has a granite base. There is space for parking 850 cars in the basement. There are no wings or internal courts.

From the time excavations began for the new building until its dedication on September 11, 1951, ten years were required. Today it stands a great seven-story monumental building, the largest office building in the District of Columbia. It sets new standards in a number of ways. The building is completely air-conditioned with 27 miles of ducts and lined with fluorescent lights to the extent of 50 miles of them.

There are twelve elevators with two sets of controls—one for operators and the other for self-operation. Many of these do express duty since escalators have been placed for fast passage to and from the first five floors. There are sculptural decorations at the entrances from G Street and H Street. The ultimate cost of the building was \$24 millions. It is the costliest building ever erected in the District of Columbia, but it is built to last a thousand years, and if our Republic and the General Accounting Office last that long, it will have paid for itself many times over. Some years ago the Assistant Comptroller General reported: "During the fiscal years of 1944 and 1945 there were collected through the efforts of the General Accounting Office the amounts of \$39,978,829.74 in 1944, and \$36,550,623.38 in 1945." The new building does away, too, with renting 20 buildings that were at that time required because of the enormous amount of work required of the General Accounting Office.



The General Accounting Office Also Uses the Old Pension Building Located Across the Street.

One reason, and doubtless the primary reason, as to why the General Accounting Office still retains the old Pension Office building is because their new building is occupied in part by National Defense agencies. This is unfortunate as it interferes with the proper coordination of the entire General Accounting system. But the situation cannot be helped for the present. The Government is still using temporary war buildings built to last ten years to provide the needs of clerical space for World War II. It is to be hoped that the Korean situation will be settled soon so that our Nation can devote itself to domestic problems that pertain to peace and the arts of peace.

AN EIGHT-POINT PROGRAM TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

1. See that other Americans are fully and correctly informed about the true objectives and methods of Communism and its danger to all we hold dear.
2. Encourage religion in your community. Attend and support the Church of your choice. The Word of God is the weapon most feared by the Communists.
3. Take an active interest in public affairs. Always vote in elections—get others out to vote.
4. Support the election to public office of candidates who understand the scope and seriousness of the Communist problem and agree to work for its elimination.
5. Be fair with your Government. In the interest of fair play and sound economy, vote on the basis of what you feel is best for the country and not on the basis of "what's good for me." Our Government will be only as strong as we make it.
6. Take a vital interest in the education of your children. Get to know their teachers. Know how school books are selected and what they contain. Be sure that Communist poison is not being administered right under your very eyes.
7. Don't join groups—don't sign petitions, **unless you first investigate them!** Communists have so perverted such appealing words as "peace," "freedom," "youth" and "mother" that any organization or document using these or similar words should be questioned until you know who is behind it.
8. If any evidence of Communism at work should come to your attention, get in touch with your nearest FBI office. Give them all the facts and then forget about it, unless asked by the FBI to do otherwise.

—Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company

A LESSON FROM HISTORY

By C. L. ROSEMUND

THE YEAR 218 B.C. ushered in the Second Punic War. Carthage, which had been the undisputed Mistress of the Mediterranean, was being challenged by the then upcoming Roman Empire. This particular conflict was brought on by Roman interference in Carthaginian affairs south of the Ebro in Spain.

The Carthaginian General Hannibal opened hostilities by marching through Gaul over the Alps into Italy where, unconquered and victorious, he held sway for over 15 years. None of the Roman generals was his match; wherever and whenever these forces met—the Romans were defeated.

The Roman "Pentagon" of those days was under the jurisdiction of one General Fabius and he introduced what has since become known as the "Fabian" tactics, that is, to avoid decisive action and to be content with aggravating interference. His policy was to avoid direct battle, to attack stragglers, to harass the supply lines and to become a general nuisance, always running away when decisive action was in the making.

No doubt it was wise to do this after their first defeats, but it is the business of the stronger power, and Rome was the stronger power throughout the Second Punic War, not to tolerate an interminable stalemate, but to repair losses, discover competent generals, train better armies and destroy enemy power. Decisive action and victory are demanded! Otherwise, it does not make sense to embark on a test of military strength!

This "Fabian" policy was practiced for more than 11 years; resulting only in more widows, more orphans, more cripples and more deaths! About this time a young leader arose among the Romans by the name of Scipio (a counterpart of MacArthur, Wedemeyer, Sherman and Van Fleet), who refused to subscribe to the timorous, pusillanimous Fabian practices which were slowly causing Rome to bleed to death. Instead, he clamored for a direct attack on Carthage. But Fabius, to maintain his prestige, filled the countryside with alarms, claiming such rash action would bring the entire Commonwealth to the most extreme danger. In every way he sought to discredit those who disagreed with him. While the Roman Senate backed him in his viewpoint, the populace, on the other hand, believed that his opposition to Scipio was dictated by the fear that should Scipio succeed, he, Fabius, stood in a fair way to be repudiated. Even after Scipio's venture was authorized, Fabius in every possible manner sought to handicap him. However, Scipio took those forces, which had so niggardly been granted him, and proceeded to Africa from whence accounts soon began to arrive, proving his prowess and the success of his applied theories. He pressed the Carthaginians so hard that they sent orders to Hannibal to abandon all further activities in Italy and to return home to defend his own country.

Thus history teaches a clear and distinct object lesson of the fate in store for those, who, while they do not hesitate to start a war, are, nonetheless, too timorous and hesitant to prosecute the same with the neces-

sary courage and vigor intended to bring it to an early and victorious conclusion.

If there is an extraneous agency, such as the U. N., which is interfering with the requisite action which will spare our troops, let us ditch it! Too long have we listened to those whose interests do not parallel our own, too long have we been following the policies of those who are

bleeding us white on the battlefields of Korea. Truly, it is time for a change; let us win the war in Korea; let's stop this stalling at the behest of a bunch of home-grown internationalistic Hermaphrodites!

The parallel between the America of today and the Rome of 22 centuries ago, between the tactics we are following under U.N. dictates and the strategy pursued under General Fabius, is quite clear. We had a "Scipio" to lead our forces; he was dismissed because he wanted to win the war. We must decide now whether we wish decisive action and victory—or an interminable stalemate and possible defeat. The choice may not be ours to make much longer. Are we capable of profiting from the lessons of history?

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 10)

dom Stage, Inc., Harlem Trade Union Council, Jewish Cultural Society, Joint Council of Progressive Italian Americans, Inc., Labor Council for Negro Rights, Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon, Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace, Maurice Braverman Defense Committee, National Association of Mexican Americans, National Labor Conference for Peace, National Negro Labor Council, North Philadelphia Forum, Palo Alto Peace Club, Peace Information Center, Peoples Drama, Inc., Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights, Political Prisoners Welfare Committee, Provisional Committee of Citizens for Peace, Southwest Area.

Also, Puertoorriquenas Unidos (Puerto Ricans United), Quad City Peace Committee, Russian American Society, Santa Barbara Peace Forum, Slavic Council of Southern California, Tri-State Negro Union Council, Union of New York Veterans, *Voice of Freedom Committee*, Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, *Washington Pension Union*, Yugoslav American Cooperative Home, Inc., and Yugoslav Seamen's Club.

Red Says Party Has No Lists

George Blake Charney, labor secretary for the New York State Communist Party, has declared that the party no longer maintains membership lists or rosters "that stool pigeons could use to persecute members," but that members merely pay dues based on their income.

Charney testified before a special committee of the State Board of Regents to determine whether Communists should be barred from public school jobs under the Feinberg Law. He was among the secondary Red leaders who were convicted earlier this year of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government by force.

Wells Moot, committee chairman, indicated that final arguments would be heard on June 25 or 26 in Albany.

7,000 in Government Face Loyalty Review

President Eisenhower's new security program has been put into operation—as of May 27—replacing the ineffective tests of the Truman Administration. More than 7,000 cases, left over from the Fair Deal days, are now headed for review.

Under the new program the emphasis will be on showing that a worker is a poor security risk rather than attempting to prove present disloyalty. The responsibility will also rest largely on agency heads instead of on the loyalty review boards. In his executive order, the President said:

"The interests of national security require that all persons privileged to be employed in the departments of the government shall be reliable, trustworthy, of good conduct and character, and of complete and unswerving loyalty to the United States."

Senator Joseph McCarthy expressed himself as well pleased with the broad new powers, which will enable the government to dismiss homosexuals, alcoholics and "blabbermouths," even though loyalty is not involved. He added: "It shows that the new administration was sincere in the campaign promises to clean house."

Ex-U.S. Aide Defies Red Probers

Harry Ober, Polish born economist and assistant chief of the division of wages and industrial relations in the Labor Department during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, doesn't care to talk about his affiliations between 1930 and 1952.

Called before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, Ober swore that he was not a Communist prior to 1930 and since October 21, 1952, but refused to testify about the intervening 22 years. Incidentally, he resigned his government post on October 21 last year after receiving a summons to appear before a New York Grand Jury investigating Communism.

The witness entered government service in July, 1937, joining the Works Progress Administration. His superiors at that time were David Weintraub and Irving Kaplan, both of whom have been under investigation recently. Previous testimony has also indicated that this agency in the 1930's constituted an employment center for Communists who later went on to high positions in other departments.

Ober said it was merely coincidental that he visited the Panama Canal Zone in 1947 at the very time that Communists staged May Day demonstrations.

Liberalized Wiretapping Law Sought

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., is asking Congress to permit the FBI to tap wires—with the Attorney General's permission—and to use the evidence in Federal courts trying cases involving the national security. Present law bars the use of evidence so gained. Mr. Brownell explains:

"It is quite unrealistic and thoroughly unreasonable that, though evidence is obtained showing clear violations of the laws against subversion, the hands of the prosecuting officers are tied and their efforts to maintain the security of the Nation are thwarted."

In the event that Congress grants the request, the way will be opened for a new trial for Judith Coplon, accused of handing over secret documents to Valentin Gubitchev, Soviet agent. The Supreme Court gave her the right to a new trial because much of the original evidence was obtained by tapping her telephone line.

Book Scandal Grows in Scope

The scandal over the State Department's purchase of pro-Red books under the "Truman-Acheson team" con-



United Press Photo

Harry Ober, Former Labor Department Economist, Has Told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee That He Was Not a Red When He Appeared Before a New York Grand Jury Last October, But Refused To Say Whether He Was a Party Member When He Got the Summons. He Resigned His Post the Day After His Jury Appearance.

tinues to grow in magnitude. The latest disclosures by Senator Joseph McCarthy (R), of Wisconsin, show that the department's information service spent American taxpayers' money to buy from 30,000 to 40,000 volumes written by 250 authors with alleged subversive backgrounds. These books were placed in 150 libraries overseas through which America is trying to fight Communism.

Harvey Matusow, a former Communist and later an FBI undercover agent, appeared as a witness for the committee and identified Herbert Aptheker and Philip Foner as professors at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York (Communist), and as authors of Communist texts, nearly 2,000 of which are in the overseas libraries. Both men refused to answer questions concerning their affiliations, but Aptheker called Matusow a "dastardly informer."

Millen Brand, a New York publishing executive, refused to answer questions even after Senator McCarthy said that he was carrying Communist Party Card No. 79352. He also declined to say whether he would serve in Korea if called. William Gropper,



United Press Photo

New York's Union Square Is a Mecca for Demonstrations, Especially on May Day. At Left, an Anti-Communist Picketer Carries a Sign Which Says, "In One Grave Reds Killed 15,000 Polish Officers," Referring to Katyn Forest Massacre. At Right Pro-Red Sign Urges Clemency for Doomed A-Bomb Spies, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. A Rainstorm and 1,000 Policemen Curbed the Activities.

another witness, likewise refused to say whether he is or ever was a Communist, claiming that he is an artist and does not "understand" such things as Communism.

Illinois OK's Anti-Red Bills

Two anti-subversive bills, both introduced by State Senator Paul W. Broyles (R), of Mount Vernon, Illinois' fighting patriot, have been passed by the upper chamber. Two similar bills, also sponsored by Senator Broyles, were passed by the legislature in 1951, but were vetoed by then Governor Adlai Stevenson, a fact which was publicized by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC and a fact which undoubtedly contributed to Stevenson's defeat last November.

The first bill would create a commission to investigate seditious activities in Illinois; the second would make membership in subversive organizations a felony. Both bills are modelled on anti-Communist laws now existing in Maryland and Georgia.

For the benefit of Illinois readers, the opposition to these measures included three Republican senators—McClory (Lake Bluff), Saltiel (Chicago) and Smith (Decatur)—and eight Democrats—Barry, Connors, Gorman, Korshak, Lynch, Mondala and Roti (all of Chicago), and Gray (East St. Louis). One senator—Wimbish (D), of Chicago—abstained.

Super Red Lobby Exposed

Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn, a New York school teacher and a former Red, now ranks as among the star witness to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities during the past month, because she identified 24 New York Communists—23 of whom are or were teachers or school employees—and 42 Washington, D. C., Communists—19 of whom were members of a "super Red lobby" in the Nation's Capital. Her testimony gave added emphasis to the extent to which the government, under the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, was penetrated.

Many of the persons so identified were present in the New York hearing room as Mrs. Funn spoke. Most of them have frequently been cited in the pages of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC.

She was recruited into the party in 1939 and says that she quit in 1946. When it was learned that she was a Negro, she was made Washington representative of the National Negro Congress, a leading Communist front at the time. The special lobby, formed to promote socialistic legislation, was composed of leaders in left-wing labor and minority groups, but they were all under strict Communist Party discipline and consequently furthered the aims of Communism and not of their unions or organizations.

Mrs. Funn says that she left the party when she realized the Reds were only using the Negro issue to stir up racial strife. She returned to New York and was reinstated in her teaching post.

Reds Active in West Coast Schools

Abraham Minkus, a school teacher for 15 years, has been suspended by the Los Angeles School Board for being "unfriendly" when summoned before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Hundreds of parents had threatened to take their children out of school if he was permitted to retain his post. Sixteen other Los Angeles school teachers have been named as Communists and over 100 dismissed.



Novelist Stefan Heym Has Asked the Communists To Grant Him Asylum in East Germany, His Birthplace. He Has Also Returned to President Eisenhower His Officer's Commission and the Medal He Won While Serving in the U. S. Army in World War II.

At the same time Dr. Herbert C. Clish, school superintendent, has demanded evidence from the California Senate Un-American Activities Committee in order that proper action may be taken against pro-Red teachers in San Francisco. His request came after Richard Combs, committee counsel, had charged that the schools were deeply "infiltrated."

As previously mentioned, the Los Angeles School Board has recently banned UNESCO literature.



Two More Reluctant Witnesses—Harold T. Woerner (Left), of North Bergen, N. J., a Yale Graduate, and Leo M. Hurvich, a Harvard Graduate, a Wartime Employee of the Army's Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia, Now Employed by the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. Both Refused To Answer Questions Pertaining to Present or Past Communist Party Affiliations.

Ex-Commie Tells of Radio Plot

In testimony that lasted more than three hours, radio writer Roy Erwin, a former Communist who more recently has been working for the FBI as an undercover agent, astounded members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities with his revelations concerning the Red penetration of Hollywood and of the radio.

He disclosed a 1948 plot for a "revolution by radio," which would have caused "a complete change in the political setup of the United States Government." As members of the Communist "radio cell" or those who attended some of its meetings, he named Nina Klowden, Lynn Whitney, Herman Waldman (also known as Herman Waldgreen or David Wolfe), Karen Morley, Ben Cooper, John Rapf and Harry Carlisle.

Two previous unfriendly witnesses from the Hollywood colony were Libby Burke, dancer, who called Paul Crouch, a former Communist now working for the government, "an official informer"; and Mrs. Naomi Robinson, ex-actress, who was roundly booed by the spectators when she cited "motherhood" as her reason for defying the probers.

IWO Banned in New York State

The New York State Court of Appeals has finally banned from the State the 162,000-member, multi-million-dollar International Workers Order, a Communist movement organized as a fraternal insurance movement with over six million dollars in assets.

The NATIONAL REPUBLIC first exposed this organization and supplied the original documentary evidence which has finally led to its liquidation. In rendering its unanimous decision, the court cited the "fraternal" group's pro-Communist program, its advocacy of the overthrow of the Government by force and violence, and its continued Red political activities.

Postoffice Murals Attacked

The murals in a San Francisco postoffice, supposedly depicting events in the growth of California, have been attacked by the American Legion, the Native Sons of the Golden West and other groups as "subversive," "Communistic," "offensive," "historically inaccurate" and "slandorous to the American people."

And Congressman Hubert B. Scudder (R), California, has urged members of the House Public Works subcommittee to support his resolution for their prompt removal. He is supported by Congressman Donald L. Jackson (R), California, who has cited the Communist-front record of the artist, Anton Refregier, a native of Russia, now a naturalized American citizen.

The murals—27 in all—are defended by Congressmen John F. Shelley (D) and William S. Mailliard (R), both of California. Chairman James C. Auchincloss (R), New Jersey, said no action would be taken for several weeks. The pictures cost \$27,000.

In the meantime another controversy rages in Washington, D. C., where two artists—Walter K. Bachrach and Dr. Robert E. Motley—charge that the exhibits of the renowned Corcoran Gallery of Art are disintegrating into private showings by "extremists." Art, it should be explained, has long been a favorite medium for Marxian propaganda.



United Press Photo

Bandleader Artie Shaw (Leaning on Table, Center) Testifies at House Un-American Activities Committee Hearing in New York. Shaw Admits He Attended Four Communist Party Recruiting Meetings in Los Angeles in 1946, But Denies Being an Active Party Member, Although Conceding That "Suspicion of Me Is Quite Justified."

Cominform Wants 'Peace'

The West is bypassing Moscow's "extremely clear, precise and effective" peace offers, including the Kremlin's suggestion for a Big Five conference. The authority for that statement is the Cominform's Weekly Journal, official organ of the Iron Curtain countries and published in Bucharest, Romania.

The Soviet news agency Tass also announces that government officials of Poland and Czechoslovakia have sent telegrams to the Communist-sponsored World Council of Peace at Prague, supporting the Moscow "peace" plan.

'Peace Mailbox' Response Light

The response to the Communist radio plea to write peace letters to P. O. Box 574, Washington, D. C., has been something less than overwhelming. In fact, it all adds up to just three pieces of mail.

One was a note from Passaic, N. J., containing just four words—"Please Stop Fighting. Thanks." Another was a postcard from Enosburg Falls, Vt., asking for details of the 'peace' plan. The third message was from Arthur Koonce, foreign news editor of the Wash-



United Press Photo

French Communist Leader Maurice Thorez, Who Spent 30 Months in Moscow Reportedly Recovering From a Stroke, Returns to Paris To Repair Red Fences. He Immediately Went Into Hiding at His Secret Headquarters. At the Left Is His Wife.

ington Evening Star, predicting: "I have a hunch this box belongs to a respectable citizen. . . ."

The prediction was correct, except that more than one such citizen is involved. For the embarrassed renter of the box is the Chief Warrant Officers Association of the U. S. Coast Guard.

New York's May Day Is Fizzle

May Day demonstrations in New York fell somewhat short of what the Communists and left-wingers had planned. In Union Square, the traditional mecca for radicals, a crowd of possibly 2,000—instead of the predicted 50,000—turned out to hear the soap box oratory of Paul Robeson and Howard Fast. Senator McCarthy, "peace," "thought control" and "clemency for the Rosenbergs" were the themes carried on most of the placards.

There were a number of reasons for the quiet observance on May 1. First, a heavy rain dampened the ardor somewhat. Second, the presence of 1,000 policemen, as well as of FBI agents and Army and Navy Intelligence officers, discouraged the hoodlums. And finally Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan had decreed that there would be no parade permit issued.

Artie Shaw Admits Gullibility

Artie Shaw, the well-known band leader, has had a lot of experience in the divorce courts, but it was a slightly new experience for him when he appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and "bared" his soul.

Shaw testified that he was a "sucker" when he came out of the Navy in 1946. He admitted that he had signed a card permitting him to attend Communist Party meetings, that he had joined such Communist fronts as the American Peace Mobilization, and that he had even participated in Communist-sponsored "peace" movements as late as 1948. He thanked the committee and said he wished he had come forward several years sooner in order to save himself "many heartaches."

Warns of Socialized Medicine

Many Americans today suffer under the delusion that the threat of socialized medicine in America died with the Truman Administration. But the threat still exists—on the international level—according to Dr.

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

BY PAUL R. HISH

Communist activities, directed from its fountain head, Moscow, have forced special attention to the Far East during the recent weeks. With a continued stalemate in the Korean warfare, Reds mustered sufficient courage to make at least a serious stab at Laos, which threatened also to challenge the security of Burma, Thailand and Viet Nam.

The French already absorbed in Indo-China as American forces have been for months in Korea, also appeared to be losing ground when the United States stepped in and announced that war materials would be rushed to the French and to the anti-Communist forces of the above little countries including special assistance to Thailand.

What then appeared to be a sudden retreat of the Red forces which had already partially invaded Laos, is possibly turning out to be a consolidation of their forces for the beginning of a new strategical drive in the area. No doubt Uncle Sam's quick move to fortify Thailand had changed the Red war strategy, for it is evident that Thailand has been the major goal of the Red forces. The Reds had penetrated Laos so deeply that they had proclaimed a Red dictatorship naming Souphanou Vong, former Nationalist leader, who fled to the Communists in 1950, as the new government head.

In Korea it has been learned that Japs, who escaped to Russia when the U.S.A. occupied Japan in World War II, are now fighting for Red China and Northern Korea against the U.S.A. forces.

May Day, annually exploited by Communists throughout the world, and used to stage a big propaganda show for Russia and the Communist cause, turned out as usual with the biggest show of the day being staged in Moscow.

This year new posters, life-sized or larger, of present-day dictators, spotted the lines of the paraders. As usual, Russia's war might was exhibited. Boys and girls in costumes, soldiers in uniform, laborers, farmers, intellectuals, all goose-stepped past Moscow's Red Square stands from which the new dictators greeted them and urged them on to obedience and solidarity. Bands blared in Red Russian rhythm, speakers speepled forth with the usual Red bait. Peace was the theme, but war strength and threat was the presentation emphasized.

In Japan alerted police thwarted Red attempts to repeat their hate breeding which ended in anti-American mob violence on May Day, 1952. Some million people took to the streets in what was unquestionably a pro-Soviet and Communist exhibition, but tame insofar as reverberations were concerned. All behind the Red Curtain similar turnouts and activities were exhibited as in Moscow. In the United States, police regulated the programs so as to make of them little import.

In Israel, Zvi Brettstein, Jewish-Communist editor of the Jewish Communist daily organ, Kol Haam, was arrested in Tel Aviv, for insulting Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on his arrival there early in May. The editor had likened Dulles to Hitler, and had urged parents to hide their children while Dulles was in Israel. Police also arrested a number of youth handing out handbills calling for an anti-American demonstration while Dulles was present.

On Dulles' arrival in New Delhi, India, Indian Communists saw to it that an anti-American atmosphere with demonstrations was created there. The Reds charged Dulles' trip was to plan for another war.

Meantime reports have it that Communist activities have greatly increased in East Pakistan. Dacca in particular has been the scene of increased trouble, mostly through students and educators. Government reports indicate that at least 100 of the Dacca University teachers are members of the Communist Party and that they have in turn influenced some 2,300 students to enroll within the Young Communist movement.

Earlier this year several students met death in demonstrations at Dacca. Several teachers have been jailed for agitation. Several student groups have dropped the name Moslem from their organizational titles, indicating they have already dropped their religion in behalf of atheist Communism.

What has stunned the outside non-Communist world more than any one event in recent months was the outcome of the recent general elections in France. The election contests, while local in some 466,800 municipalities, resulted in a test of Communists and government strength, the first big showdown since World War II ended. The reports had it that the Red Party was widely strained from within, and that it had lost considerable following. On the event of the election contests, Maurice Thorez, number one Communist in France, who had been in Moscow for two years, returned to the French scene, went into hiding and evidently did some very effective and rapid work. The Reds startled the nation, as well as the outside world, by polling a percentage of vote which indicates it continues to hold its top strength.

The final results showed that Communists had lost strength in the rural districts over previous balloting, but had gained strongly in cities and suburbs. Thorez on his return from Moscow made an immediate drive for the formation of peace fronts, using these as propaganda tools in the recent election drive.

Like Stalin, for whom Stalingrad was named, and Leningrad named for Lenin, Marx has now been recognized, this in Germany. German Communists have renamed Chemnitz, Karl Marx Stadt. So the first (Marx) has come last with the Reds.

But more comical was the battle of propaganda between Communists and anti-Communists in Germany recently. West German anti-Communists were massed in a huge meeting, and across the line a distance, Red Germans were attending a Communist mass meeting. West Germans turned loose dozens of doves as peace propaganda hoping they would make for the Red zone, but strong winds turned them westward, so the plan failed. The day ended, however, with real serious action, West German police turning "water cannons" on Reds who had attempted to stage a riot, drowning out the rioters. They also used carbine butts on the more troublesome. Sixty Reds were finally interned.

In England recent elections indicated a new trend toward Socialists, and in Denmark the Agrarian Premier has called on the Socialists to take over government rule. In South Africa, so-called "liberals" have formed a new political party. There are some 2,600,000 whites in the country, and some ten million non-whites, the latter forming the meat of the new force.



Mr. Bismarck

Louis H. Bauer, president of the American Medical Association.

Speaking before Maryland physicians in Baltimore, Dr. Bauer cited the International Labor Organization—an affiliated agency of the United Nations—as one of the international groups he had in mind, as trying to force socialized medicine on the American people “via the convention and treaty route.”

He called the World Medical Association “the only voice the profession has before other international bodies dealing with health and medicine.”

Grandma Spied on Commies

The action of a 68-year-old grandmother in joining the Communist Party as an FBI undercover agent is still bringing heart throbs to all loyal Americans.

Mrs. Edith Macia, of Los Angeles, white-haired but still spry, explains that 16 young men of her family served in World War I. Only five returned, and they all died shortly afterward. In World War II her only son was in the Air Force. So, as she puts it, “I thought it was time that I did something too.”

What she did was to report the names of 132 California Reds, obtained over a five-year period, and to expose Communist nursery rhymes given to young mothers. She received no pay from the FBI—except for her dues—10 cents a month—and her carfare.

“I did this,” she emphasizes, “for the love of my country and the love of my home.”

Reds Honeycomb Show Business

Entertainers—in the theatre, movies, radio and television—are probably the highest-paid group in America. No class has more reason to appreciate the American way of life and the many blessings it has brought them. Yet the entertainment field has become honeycombed from top to bottom with Reds, fellow-travelers and subversives of various and sundry hues. Perhaps Charlie Chaplin, one of the greatest beneficiaries of our system, is the best known example. And Charlie, upon hints that he is no longer welcome here, has apparently decided not to try to come back.

But there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of other actors and actresses who have taken all that we have gullibly handed them, and then have turned around and joined America's chief enemies. It is difficult to fathom the reasons behind their actions, but recent Congressional investigations have disclosed some of the facts.

Movie Director Gave Reds \$40,000

Robert Rossen, Academy Award winning Hollywood producer and director, testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party for ten years, and that during that period he had handed out to the Reds \$40,000 or more in dues and contributions. Two years ago he had refused to answer such questions when asked by this same House Committee on Un-American Activities.

He also named 53 Hollywood figures known to him as Reds, ten of whom were on the executive board of the Screen Writers Guild. These ten, familiar to all readers of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC, are:

Ring Lardner, Jr., Maurice Rapf, Budd Wilson Schulberg, Ann Ross, Sidney Buchman, Lester Coles, Gertrude Purcell, Dalton Trumbo, John Howard Lawson and Marguerite Roberts.

Another witness, who bared his Communist past, was Zachary Schwartz, cartoonist and TV artist. He admitted he had been a Red for three years, but withdrew in disgust when he had his eyes opened.



United Press Photo

Lt. Sheppard C. Thierman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Listens at His Communist Trial at Fort Devens, Mass., as He Is Charged With Falsely Securing a Commission, Perjury and Failure To Cooperate With a Senate Committee. The Army Doctor, Who Once Served on Kojima Island, U.N. Prison Camp, Is Being Defended by Emmanuel Bloch, Defense Lawyer for the Rosenbergs, Atomic Spies.

Lionel Stander Defies Committee

Lionel Stander is a “tough guy” on the Hollywood screen, and his box-office popularity has brought him an income in the upper brackets. But he made a sorry exhibition of himself when he faced the House Committee on Un-American Activities recently, and angrily defied men whose loyalty is unquestioned, although their incomes are far more modest.

Comparing the hearing to the “Spanish Inquisition,” Stander declined to say whether he had been a Communist from 1935 to 1948. And in apparent reference to bandleader Artie Shaw, who previously admitted to the committee that he had been a “dupe” of the Communists, Stander added:

“But I’m not a dupe or a dope or a mope or schmoe.”

Stander's belligerency was echoed by Jay Gorney, who once composed the song, “Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?”

A more cooperative witness was Mrs. Abe Burrows,



United Press Photo

Gerald Shine (Left), Chief Consultant, and Roy Cohn, Chief Counsel, Both of the Senate Permanent Investigating Committee Headed by Senator Joseph McCarthy, Check Subversive Books in the Library of the American House at Frankfurt, Germany. Both Recently Returned From a Trip to Europe, and Their Evidence and Information Are Now Being Used by the Committee in Its Probes.

wife of the comedian, who testified that she had been a Communist from 1940 to 1946. She was a Red, she said, at the time she was employed by the Democratic National Committee, working for the reelection of President Roosevelt. She named three others—Albert Maltz, Henry Blankfort and Sam Moore (latter radio commentator)—as having been party members at that time, and she listed 21 others who had attended Communist meetings.

Dance Creator Bares Red Past

A refreshing contrast to the long string of reluctant witnesses before the House Un-American Activities Committee was choreographer Jerome Robbins. Creator of dances for such Broadway hits as "Call Me Madam" and "The King and I," Robbins admitted that he had belonged to a Communist theatrical group. He named eight of the 20 members as follows:

Edward and Jerome Chodorov, Lloyd Gough, Elliott Sullivan, Madeline Lee, Lionel Berman, Lette Stevens and Edna Ocko.

Mortimer Offner, who as a screen writer worked on such films as "The Little Minister," "Alice Adams" and "The Saint in New York," was vindictive and refused to answer the committee's queries.

Alien Editor Will Be Deported

Cedric H. Belfrage, a British subject, now editor of the left-wing *National Guardian*, published in New York, was a reluctant and defiant witness recently before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and will end up by being deported to his native England.

Belfrage helped to set up post-war newspapers in West Germany for our State Department, but declined to say whether he had planted Communists there, as alleged. Congressman Bernard W. Kearney (R), New York, vowed that he would seek Belfrage's deportation.

Belfrage's pro-Red organ, *National Guardian*, published long lists of American boys, imprisoned in China two years ago, receiving the information from Chinese Red sources. Communists in the U.S.A. propagandized the parents of these youth in the cold war campaign against the U.S.A.

Belfrage later was arrested in his office, and sent to Ellis Island to await deportation proceedings.

McCarthy Battles Newspaper Editor

One of the most exciting battles of the year took place last month when Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R), Wisconsin, chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, squared off with James A. Wechsler, hard-hitting, sarcastic editor of the *New York Post*.

Wechsler admits that he was a member of the Young Communist League between 1934 and 1937—an affiliation backed by NATIONAL REPUBLIC files—but claims that he has broken with the party. Senator McCarthy has expressed some doubt as to whether the break was sincere or "phony." It is understood that some of Wechsler's books were bought by the State Department for its overseas libraries, but Wechsler, who is a bitter critic of the Wisconsin Senator, claims that the subcommittee's action is a threat to the freedom of the press and he has called upon the American Society of Newspaper Editors to study them.

Senator McCarthy has also directed Harvey Matusow, a former Communist, to compile for the committee a list of Reds who have infiltrated into the news media field in New York City.



United Press Photo

Thad Mason, a Former Red, Is Shown as He Told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee How He Stole the Plans for a Landing Craft Engine During World War II and Started Them on the Way to the Communists. He Was Then Employed in a General Motors Plant in Cleveland.

Fair Deal Promoted Spy Suspects

Each day new disclosures bring to light the extent to which the Government was penetrated during New Deal-Fair Deal days by Reds, spies and those suspected of subversive activities. A case in point involved Edward J. Fitzgerald and Harry Magdoff, both of whom occupied high-salaried posts in the War Production Board, and who were promoted even after a 1945 intelligence report naming them as members of a Soviet spy ring. Both resigned when a grand jury began investigating them in 1947—although no legal action has ever been initiated against them.

Summoned before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, headed by Senator William E. Jenner (R), Indiana, they pleaded that their responses might involve them in prosecution for a crime when asked if they had engaged in wartime espionage for a foreign government—or were still so engaged.

Magdoff even refused to give his present occupation, but Fitzgerald admitted that his chief source of reve-



United Press Photo

Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn, Brooklyn School Teacher and Admitted Former Red, Names 24 Persons Whom She Knew To Be Communist Party Members in the Years From 1939 to 1946. Some of Those Named Were in the House Un-American Activities Committee Hearing Room at the Time.

nue now came from writing book reviews for the New York *Herald Tribune* and the *Saturday Review of Literature*. Previous inquiries have revealed Communist influences in the book review sections of New York publications.

Both men enjoyed rapid rises in government circles, with large increases in salaries, the same familiar pattern followed so often under the Roosevelt-Truman administrations.

Survey Shows Spy 'Paradise' Here

A startling report has been submitted to Congress by Senator Alexander Wiley (R), Wisconsin, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, showing that the United States is a haven for spies and demanding that internal security laws be tightened. It is expected that the American Bar Association will cooperate in plugging existing loopholes.

Present laws, instead of hampering spies and traitors, actually hinder the FBI and other government investigating bodies, the survey reveals. Mention is also made of the United Nations headquarters and of the various Iron Curtain embassies, which serve as convenient spy centers. This condition has frequently been cited by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC in both articles and editorials.

Senator Wiley in his report also hints that current Soviet 'peace' drives may be used to cover up espionage activities, both in the United States and abroad.

One recommendation is that wiretapping laws be liberalized. As an example, Senator Joseph McCarthy (R), Wisconsin, has evidence concerning a civilian employee of the Army who gave out "top secret material," but the evidence would not stand up in court at present because it was obtained by wire-tapping.

Spy Admits Stealing GM Blueprints

Polish-born Thad Mason, of Wellington, N. J., has told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that he stole more than 100 blueprints of a landing craft engine from a General Motors plant in Cleveland during 1944 and 1945—and turned them over to Soviet agents. Two cafeteria employees in the plant aided him in filming the plans so that they could be returned to the files. He also testified that satellite embassies in this country are used for espionage purposes, just as the NATIONAL REPUBLIC has long contended.

Mason cannot be prosecuted for wartime espionage—which can carry the death penalty—because the seven-year statute of limitations has expired. But he has given the committee valuable information on party contacts. He says that he broke with the Communist Party in February, 1952.

Army Doctor on Trial as Red

Charged with obtaining his Army commission fraudulently, perjury, and failure to cooperate with the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, First Lieutenant Sheppard Carl Thierman, Army doctor from Brooklyn, is the defendant in general court martial proceedings at Fort Devens, Mass. He has pleaded innocent to the charges, but substantial evidence has been presented against him.

Thierman was arrested last December after Herbert O'Connor, then Democratic Senator from Maryland, had demanded disciplinary action following testimony by witnesses at a Senate inquiry that he had been a dues-paying Communist before applying for his commission. He is being defended by Emmanuel Bloch, who was also the defense lawyer in the Rosenberg atomic spy case.

Walter Blackburn, FBI handwriting expert, has identified Thierman's signatures on his commission application and on his alleged Communist Party appli-



United Press Photo

Mrs. Theodora Goldstein, a 1939 Graduate of Hunter College and Now a Boston Secretary, Is Shown Before She Was Ejected From Hearing Room of House Un-American Activities Committee for Defiantly Refusing to Answer Questions Concerning Possible Communist Connections.

cation. Dr. Eugene Robin, a Boston physician, has testified to having countersigned Thierman's party application and to having seen him at Communist meetings in Washington, D. C. A Communist most of his life, Dr. Robin claims to have broken with the party six or seven years ago.

Another damaging witness against the Army doctor was Mrs. Mary Stallcup Markward, a former FBI undercover agent within the Communist Party. Prior to last November, Thierman had served on Koje Island, Korea, the scene of riots among Communist prisoners of war.

12 Seized in Austria As Spies

The U. S. Army has announced the arrest of 12 Czechs and ethnic Germans as members of an alleged spy ring operating in Austria for the Czech and Soviet intelligence services. Four of the 12 are said to have confessed.

It is understood that the ring had attempted to



United Press Photo

Dr. Alex Benjamin Novikoff, Professor and Cancer Researcher at the University of Vermont, Tells Senate Internal Security Subcommittee That He Is Not Now a Red, But Is Mum on Past Affiliations.

gather information concerning American troop strength and disposition in Austria. A woman is believed to have been the ringleader.

Silvermaster Balks at Inquiry

A familiar name is back in the headlines—Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. NATIONAL REPUBLIC readers need no introduction to this character, because his record has been well documented in these columns dating back to 1948.

Named in the 1948 House hearings on Communist infiltration of the Government, the naturalized Russian and former Government economist was recently a repeat witness before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. While denying that he is or ever was a "security risk," his refusal to answer whether he is or ever was engaged in espionage activities drew the wrath of the probers.

Silvermaster worked for the Government from 1935 to 1946. Elizabeth Bentley, former Communist courier, has previously testified that he was the head of a group of Red agents, and that the basement of his Washington home was used to photograph important documents. Mrs. Bentley has also identified as another member of his group General William L. Ullman, whose extensive front record has likewise been exposed by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC.

Silvermaster's Government employment included service in the Resettlement Administration, Maritime Labor Board, Farm Security Administration, Board of Economic Warfare and War Assets Administration. He now claims to be in the building business with Ullman at Harvey Cedars, N. J., located on the shore north of Atlantic City, but he refused to say whether he had photographic equipment there or whether he was ever visited by Soviet officials.

Oak Ridge Lie Detector Discontinued

Russell B. Chatham, former director of lie-detector examinations at the Oak Ridge atomic plant, has stated that 600 employees or prospective employees there had admitted during the tests that they had withheld information on such things as major crimes or membership in "un-American" organizations. The statement was contained in an open letter to Gordon Dean, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The letter was written following an announcement by the commission that the tests had been discontinued because "there is little data available indicating that the polygraph (lie detector) has any value in detection of intent to commit sabotage or espionage, or sympathy with subversive movements or ideologies."

Suspected Top Red Nabbed by U. S.

A man, described by the Government as Moscow's top-ranking representative among Communist youth in the Western Hemisphere, has been arrested and taken to Ellis Island for deportation proceedings. He is Boris Richard Daniman, of New York, employed as a hospital electrician.

According to Edward J. Shaughnessy, district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Russian-born Daniman, alias Max Young, is the husband of Mary Daniman, dismissed as a school teacher after she refused to answer questions before a Senate committee, and a brother-in-law of Ben Gold, admitted Communist and labor leader.

Daniman, it is charged, was representative of the Young Communist Leagues of North and South America, and made frequent trips to Moscow to report. He also was allegedly connected with the Young Communist International, the Young Communist League of



United Press Photo

Professor William T. Martin, Head of Mathematics Department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tells House Committee He Was a Commie From 1938 to 1946. The "Cell" to Which He Belonged Included Other MIT Professors and a "Larger Group in the Boston Area."

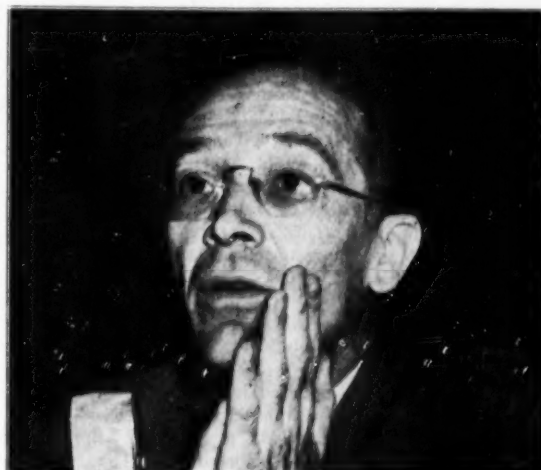
Russia, and similar groups in Germany and England. In 1931 he is reported to have attended the Lenin School in Moscow.

Lattimore Ruling Casts Doubt

The perjury trial of Owen Lattimore, set for October, has received a setback with the ruling of U. S. District Judge Luther Youngdahl, throwing out four of the seven counts in the indictment, and adding that there was "serious doubt in the court's mind whether any count in this indictment can finally pass the test of materiality."

Youngdahl, former Governor of Minnesota, is a political appointee of President Truman, under whose administration Lattimore is charged with having exerted undue influence in the shaping of Far Eastern policy.

The decision may also affect, directly or indirectly, a number of other pending perjury cases.



United Press Photo

John H. Reynolds, Professor of Social Sciences at the University of Florida, Tells House Un-American Activities Committee That Reds Should Not Be Permitted To Teach in Colleges, But He Refuses To Say Whether He Is or Was a Communist Himself.

OPERATION SOCIALISM

(Continued from Page 16)

graduates of Columbia Teachers College.

Make a study of the school systems in which citizens protested against the shift of emphasis from the competitive to the welfare system, from Pasadena to Scarsdale; operation socialism, as initiated, organized and directed by Columbia Teachers College, becomes apparent in every single case.

The collectivist sun of Columbia Teachers College radiates from the East across the entire Nation. It has been blazing hot and tardy in setting. In the lone season of 1950-1951 Columbia Teachers College conferred 263 doctor's degrees and more than 3,000 master's degrees upon the teachers of the Nation. In one way or another the influence of the militant idealist, George Sylvester Counts, must have reached every one of these.

Let us rest assured that no aspersion on the character of these Columbia educators is implied. These men are dedicated to their cause. In kindness and integrity of character they surpass many a haughty defender of free enterprise. They have witnessed the callousness and ruthlessness of more than a few successful businessmen. They have not forgotten the depression of the early 'thirties.

It was the belief of Dewey, Kilpatrick, Rugg and Counts that society might be managed like a machine, and therefore they eagerly devised blueprints for the social welfare state. They imagined themselves as the engineers of the complex society machine, unwittingly accepting the romantic, pseudo-scientific pipedreams of Marx and Veblen, Dreiser and Sinclair as "reasonable" goals.

Every one of these educators, in his way, was deeply concerned with America's heritage and earnestly meant to secure the rights of the individual. The road toward civilization is littered with the debris of human failure. Many a friend of humanity, in the course of centuries, tragically turned Robin Hood.

Let us not brand our well-meaning educators as enemies of our traditions. Historically, it would seem, they served a warning against those who would substitute anarchy and license for liberty.

However, the experiences of Europe's managed economies, especially those of Laborite England, and those of our own most recent past have furnished overwhelming evidence that the so-called science of society-which-is-a-machine is a fallacy. The competitive spirit, which made America great and kept her healthy, has been belittled and denounced by the operators who have engineered the changing school curricula. As a result, mediocrity has been making huge strides in the schools of our Nation.

The time has come to reconsider; for, guided by the utopians of the curriculum change, we have gone too far on the side-road to ideological and material serfdom.

The citizens of Pasadena, Scarsdale or Eugene, Oregon, cannot be expected to absorb all the technical compendia on curriculum development. But they should not be mislabeled as fascists and witch-hunters if they register a wholesome and constructive protest. (Perhaps only a Congressional investigation might, for instance, bring into the open the true situation of a community like Scarsdale.)

Our educators are not supermen. If the housewives and mothers, in their expert fashion, call the intellectual molders of their children's minds to account, we should not accuse them of attacking our public schools. They are deeply concerned with education and, despite the excesses of some bigots and fanatics, they are essentially right.

A bit of humility, on the part of our educators, is in order. Organized education, with Columbia Teachers College in the vanguard, has steered into the dead-end road of socialism. We must stop, and turn around, and find the way back to the highway of enterprise, individual responsibility, and Americanism.

The ill-advised socialistic experiment of Columbia Teachers College has not been without its blessings. It has deepened our understanding of man, and of human relationships. By trial and error we have learned that men can never be cogs in machines, and that the blueprints of the perfectionists have not released the individual creativeness which had been so ardently desired.

It is quite possible that in the not-too-distant future a few thousand graduates of the Columbia School of Education will revolt against the generation of Rugg and Counts and hack their way back to American self-reliance. If and when that happens, we shall be richer by that higher sense of social responsibility which the dynamic though mistaken engineers of Operation Socialism have awakened in us. In that way, it would seem that before history Columbia Teachers College will be given credit for its magnificent though perilous error. For immediate purposes, we are in need of a fresh generation of educational leaders. It is time for a change—of the curriculum.

WHAT IS ART?

(Continued from Page 20)

means of *baking* in a kiln, invented by him, deceived experts as well as X-ray machines. Thus a basic principle of Art Quality was established, totally ignoring the identity of the artist. . . .

Here no longer was the question: "What Is Art?"—for Art there was—great art, at that!—but *who* was its creator? There also was the *signature convenience*, even though a spurious one. But as the art itself was authentic, the artistic principle was fully established. The very name was of small consideration. . . . This case alone shows that there must be countless "Old"

Masters in the world's museums and galleries with wrong attributions, but as the esthetic enjoyment they bring to art lovers is *real*—what difference does it make then? Whether the art works were aged by cycles of centuries or by the ingenuous process of the Van Meegerens, it is the *emotive quality* alone we must consider. These Latter Day Masters created great Masterpieces. Their object of doing it might have been highly important to them, personally, but not to us. Van Meegeren, for instance, created his pseudo-Vermeers to prove to the art-world the incompetency of the critics, which were blind to his artistic genius, recognizing nothing but names. . . . That their ignorance and negligence inspired the artist to create several great masterpieces, as the critics themselves admitted, was more than a mere lucky coincidence; for his genius existed in his earlier works, too! Why, then, not welcome him now into the fold of the Art Immortals? Van Meegeren died in the effort of proving that his paintings were genuine works of art, and his proof is incontestable!

The discovery of Van Meegeren's "forgeries" came with the discovery by the allies of Goering's art treasury at Berchtesgaden. Goering bought it as a Vermeer. It represented *Christ and the Adulteress*; it was the last of Van Meegeren's works as a free man. The next and very last painting he executed in front of a court jury, to prove that he indeed was the author of the eight masterpieces, to which he did not dare to sign his own name. Goering paid about \$875,000 for the "Adulteress," and it was the record of that sale that brought a jail sentence, together with world-wide recognition to the 20th Century Dutch master. Else the Van Meegeren name might have been lost in the maze of Time, and only the already immortal Vermeer would have won additional glory for something that was not due to him. . . .

No, signatures on old paintings are not half as important as they are meant to be. Art alone is important—provided, though, it is as Count Tolstoy defined it: "A human activity which aims at transmission of emotion to the highest feelings to which men can rise." And such qualities are found *visually* only in Painting, Sculpture and also in some fine Goldsmithing, but seldom, if ever, in trinkets of so-called Antiques.

Detroit Educator's Pay Withheld

Pay checks for Dr. Walter G. Bergman, research director for the Detroit public schools, have been held back until he can explain why the U. S. State Department lifted his passport. School Superintendent Arthur Dondineau announced he will recommend dismissal for the educator, who admits to being a Socialist, but denies that he is a Communist.

The State Department has merely stated that "Bergman's passport has been taken up and he has been asked under oath to account for his activities."

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By Walter S. Steele

The industrious Communists and their brethren-in-action, the fellow-travelers or frontiers, are the "meeting-point" bunch of individuals who ever lived. They conduct local activities, preceded and followed by propaganda campaigns and international conferences. They draw recruits from the grass roots to the larger communities for conditioning of mind and orientation and activity training. They launch national organizational drives to continue the chain, and finally join in international organizational action. The life of a real Communist actionary follows that set pattern. They drive unrelentingly towards a dream goal and their dupes follow them to the mirage that consistently fades when approached. But they foolishly continue to chase the rainbow looking for their Marxian pot of gold.

In the United States, within the past 30 days, Communist activity has continued along those customary lines. The Jefferson School for Social Science, a Communist school located in New York City, recently announced a new enrollment of 2,800. The faculty includes a number who have been ousted as teachers from various colleges, left-wing labor unionists and a number of not-too-intelligent professional Communist agitators. Classes on Marxism, Communism and kindred subjects are conducted. The California Labor School, another Red institution, is located in San Francisco and is as well attended. Other schools, some unit membership classes, are held in hide-away places or homes.

Among the most notorious of the many daily, weekly and monthly Communist publications pounding out and spreading the Red venom in our country are the "Daily Worker" (New York), "People's Daily World" (San Francisco), "New Masses and Mainstream" (New York), "Sunday Worker" (New York), "Morning Freiheit" (New York), "Political Affairs" (New York), "March of Labor" (Chicago), "National Guardian" (New York), "Fraternal Outlook" (New York), "Harlem Worker" (New York) and "Jewish Life" (New York), together with many smaller publications and foreign language newspapers and magazines.

Four new publications have made their appearance within the past few weeks—"Fact Sheet," organ of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; "Youth Review," organ of the Labor Youth League; "Contemporary Reader" (New York), and the "Hollywood Review" (California).

Two of the largest Red publishing houses are New Century and International Publishers, both in New York. Distributing centers are the Workers Bookshop, Jefferson School Bookshop, George Washington Carver Bookshop, all in New York, and International Bookshop in San Francisco. Other bookshops, of course, are located in the principal cities from coast to coast. The opening of a new publishing house in New York has just been announced. It has been formed by Angus Cameron, former vice-president and editor of Little, Brown and Company, and Albert E. Kahn (Cameron-Kahn, Inc.). It will also operate the Union Book Club. Several book clubs are already in operation to spread the Marxian theories.

Four or five Communist camps have already been opened for the summer. The Communist Party continues to operate its youth movements, control labor unions, racial movements, movements for nationals, peace movements, cells in educational institutions, church fronts, organizations for women, actors, musicians, artists and veterans; defense and clemency movements, cultural, insurance and fraternal movements, all of which hold local and national meetings throughout the United States each week, activating tens of thousands of individuals monthly. Then there are the petition signers who scribble their names to every appeal and protest issued.

The International Workers' Order, first unmasked by the "NATIONAL REPUBLIC" as a Red coalition of fraternal movements of the foreign language groups and an integral part of the Communist movement, has called for State-wide conferences to be held in Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Newark, New Haven and New York for the purpose of launching a defense drive in behalf of the movement which has been ordered liquidated by the State of New York. The IWO, losing in lower courts, has appealed to a higher court and the conferences hope to build a united agitation campaign in its defense. It has a paid membership of 162,000 and assets of over six millions of dollars.

Another new front is the U. S. Initiators for Participation in the World Congress in Defense of the Rights of Women. The Congress will convene in Copenhagen on June 5 and will run through June 12. It will be under the auspices of the Women's International Democratic Federation (Communist). The U. S. Initiators Committee is composed of Mrs. Mabel Kingsbury, Mary Church Terrell, Clementine Puelone, Nora Stanton Barney, Mrs. Paul

Robeson and Mary E. Drier. Minnie Carter, of San Francisco, co-chairman of last year's Red International Congress of Peoples for Peace, held in Vienna, is in charge of the fund-raising for the Initiating Committee on the West Coast.

Another initiating committee was set up in New York a short time ago—the U. S. Youth Festival Committee for the Fourth World Youth Peace Festival, to be held in Bucharest, August 2 to 16. The Committee is sponsored by the American Youth Peace Crusade, and the International World Youth Peace Festival by the (Red) World Federation of Democratic Youth.

The Labor Youth League, successor of the Young Communist League, promoted Youth Day Peace Meetings in Berkeley and San Francisco. Speakers included Roosevelt Ward, executive secretary of the Red youth movement, Phil Bock is chairman of the San Francisco unit which recently sponsored showings of Russian-filmed movies—"Chapayev," "Youth Looks at the Socialist World Through Camera's Eye," "We Are From Kronstadt" and three shorts on the Soviet Union. Frank Gonzala is secretary of the Los Angeles section of the Labor Youth League; Leon Wofsy is national head, and William Villa is chairman of the New York State council.

The Chicago Labor Defense Committee has been set up, with headquarters at 127 N. Dearborn, to defend John Steuben, editor of "March of Labor" (Communist), who is ordered deported. Steuben is related to DeWitt Gilpin, Chicago activist, and he was at one time an A. F. of L. union official and a CIO organizer.

A Culture Fights Back Rally was held a few weeks ago at the Hotel Capital in New York under the sponsorship of the Committee to Defend V. J. Jerome, convicted Communist. Among the speakers were Royal W. France, Dashiell Hammett (chairman), Professor Edward B. Burgum, Eugene Gordon and Carl Marzani (former New Deal official).

The "Catholic Worker," edited by Dorothy Day, has now joined Communists and frontiers in a plea for the clemency of the Rosenbergs (convicted Red spies). Dorothy Day also participated in a recent New York rally at which she spoke, together with Vito Marcantonio, Communist Party attorney; Leo Huberman, Carl Marzani and Rose Russell. It was a "Fight Back Rally" in behalf of Cedric Beifrage, editor of the Communist organ, "National Guardian," who is under arrest and threatened with deportation to Great Britain as a Red.

The Second American Veterans' Art Show for Peace was held in New York last month. Sponsors and Judges included Philip Evergood, Jack Levine, Lena Carr, Charles White, Philip Reisman, Robert Gwathney, Horn Gottlieb, Aaron Goodelman and R. Dubin.

Delegates to a National Conference to End Discrimination in the Nation's Capital were Jack Berman, Vincent Hallinan (California), Mrs. Paul Robeson (New York), Hugh DeLacy (Ohio) and Erma Henderson (Michigan), all of whom are leaders of the Progressive Party.

The convention of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, held in New York in May, sent cabled greetings to the Red Continental Congress of Culture which convened in Santiago, Chile. Signers were V. J. Jerome, Millard Lampell, Robert Gwathney, Sam Moore, Alexander Trachtenberg, Michael Gold, Hugh Gelert, Harry Davenport, Sidney Finklestein, Phoebe Brand, W. E. B. DuBois, Lloyd L. Brown, Philip Bonosky, Herbert Aptheker, Paul Robeson, Howard Fast and John Lawson. Betty Sanders of People's Artists was a delegate to the Continental Congress which was attended by Latin and South American Communists of the professions and of left-wing labor unions.

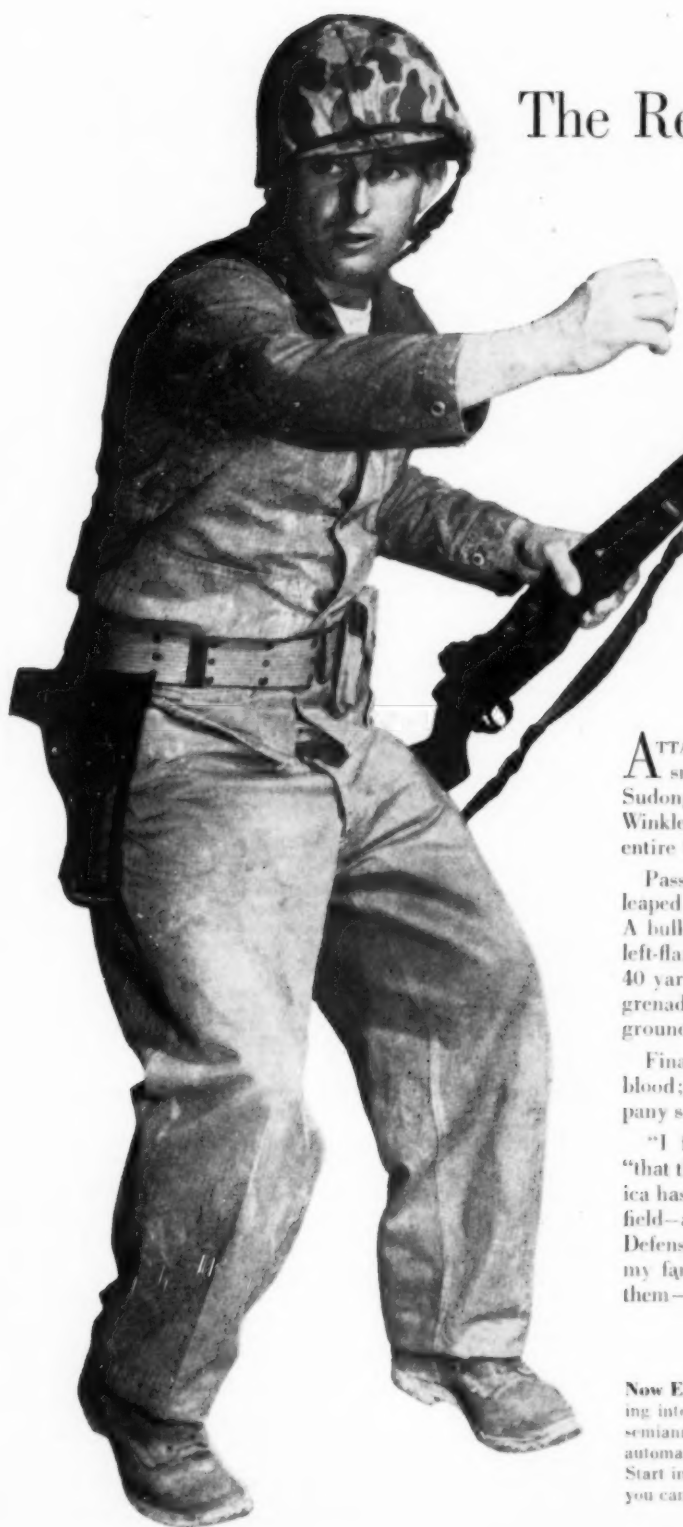
A Festival of Nationalities, sponsored by the Los Angeles section of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, was held in Croatian-American Hall on June 7. Mrs. Fonda Bernstein acted as general chairman.

A meeting of the Foundation of National Questions was held in Oakland. Speakers were William Kerner, Mason Robertson, Leo Barowa and Matt Crawford.

George B. Murphy is the national co-chairman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born which is defending the alien-born Communists who have been ordered deported.

Angus Cameron, William L. Patterson, Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes and Judge Norval K. Harris were speakers at the Steve Nelson Defense Rally held in New York. Nelson, a Communist, is on trial in Pittsburgh.

Professor Stephen Love, of Chicago, was the headliner at the New York Rosenberg clemency rally. Randall Island Stadium was packed for the occasion. A cast of 500 produced "The Rosenberg Story" as entertainment at the rally.



The Reds Broke Through

*Marine S/Sgt.
Archie Van Winkle
Medal of Honor*



ATTACKING IN DARKNESS, a superior Red force had smashed through B Company's defense line, near Sudong. Staff Sergeant (now Second Lieutenant) Van Winkle's platoon lay pinned under murderous fire. The entire Company faced destruction.

Passing a command through his platoon, the sergeant leaped from cover, led a desperate rush against the enemy. A bullet shattered his left elbow, but he kept going. The left-flank squad got separated. Sergeant Van Winkle dashed 40 yards through heavy fire to bring it in. An exploding grenade seriously wounded his chest. Still, lying on the ground, he continued to direct the fighting.

Finally he was evacuated, unconscious from loss of blood; but the breakthrough had been plugged, the Company saved.

"I found out firsthand," says Sergeant Van Winkle, "that the Reds respect only one thing—strength. But America has plenty, thanks to our armed forces who serve in the field—and good citizens at home who invest in our country's Defense Bonds! I believe in Bonds—as savings to protect my family and as strength to protect my country. I own them—and I hope you do, too!"

★ ★ ★

Now E Bonds pay 3%! Now, improved Series E Bonds start paying interest after 6 months. And average 3% interest, compounded semiannually when held to maturity. Also, all *maturing* E Bonds automatically *go on earning*—at the new rate—for 10 more years. Start investing in Series E Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan; you can sign up to save as little as \$2.00 a payday if you wish.